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6289
WETSEL SEED COMPANY
INCORPORATED

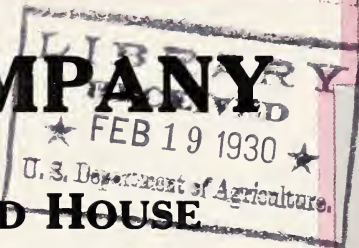
THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY SEED HOUSE

Harrisonburg



Virginia

**Catalog
for 1930**



**WESCO
BRAND**

Globe Sparkler
Radish



Chantenay
Carrot



White Spine
Cucumber



Early Blood
Turnip Beet



Golden Acre Cabbage

Vegetable Seed Specials
D. N. Shoemaker
FEB 15 1930

Please Read These Suggestions

Remittances should be made by POSTAL MONEY ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER, CERTIFIED CHECK, or by REGISTERED LETTER.

PREPAID ORDERS—We prepay postage on all flower and vegetable seeds (except BEANS, CORN and PEAS), in packets, ounces, quarter pounds, half pounds and pounds, at prices quoted herein.

We do not pay postage on Corn, Peas, Beans, Farm Seeds, Fertilizer, Onion Sets, Potatoes, etc. See postage rate below.

PARCEL POST RATES FROM HARRISONBURG, VA.

	First Pound or Fraction	Each Additional Pound or Fraction
First one—Within 50 miles of Harrisonburg.....	7c	1c
Second Zone—Within 50 to 150 miles of Harrisonburg.....	7c	1c
Third Zone—Within 150 to 300 miles of Harrisonburg.....	8c	2c

WEIGHT LIMIT—The weight limit within the First, Second or Third Zones is 70 pounds.

We make no charge for delivery to freight depot or express office.

Quotations on all shipments are f. o. b. Harrisonburg unless otherwise stated.

Bags extra at following prices: $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 35c; 1 bu. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 10c.

When small quantities are ordered, weighing less than twenty pounds, within the third zone, we recommend Parcel Post.

If you wish packages insured, please add 5c for each value of \$10.00 or less

ORDERS FROM UNKNOWN CORRESPONDENTS.—We often receive orders from unknown correspondents requesting that we forward the goods ordered and "I will mail check." It can readily be seen that this is impracticable, as we could not afford to establish such a precedent. Please do not ask us to do this unless established credit has been previously arranged with us, as satisfactory business references must **always** be given by customers wishing to open accounts for credit.

FLUCTUATING PRICES ON FARM SEEDS.—The prices given in this catalog on all farm seeds, potatoes, onion sets, and poultry feeds are the ruling prices at the time this catalog goes to our printers in January but it should be remembered that considerable time must elapse before this catalog reaches the hands of our customers after it goes to press. The prices on these articles are constantly fluctuating, so the prices as printed in this catalog are not binding and may change at any time. However, we are always glad to quote firm prices at any time on request, or we will fill open orders entrusted to us at current prices at the time of shipment. It frequently occurs that the prices of articles may have changed between the time our catalog is printed and receipt of orders. When such is the case, if the article ordered is cheaper, we will send the amount of such articles at the ruling prices. If the articles are higher we will deduct the quantity to meet the amount of remittances. We do this to save delay of correspondence. But in case you wish to limit us as to price, please so state in your order; otherwise we will fill your orders as we think best.

THE WETSEL SEED CO., INC.—We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds or Bulbs we sell, and we will not be in any way responsible for them. This does not mean that we lack confidence in our Seeds. On the contrary, we have every confidence in them. It must be apparent to every intelligent person that we could not afford to send out inferior seeds as there could be no more certain way of destroying our business, but we have no control over the Seeds after they leave our hands. Especially is this true as to weather conditions, the methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the out-turn of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee our Seeds in any way, we might be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of the cause, and this is a responsibility which, as can readily be seen, we cannot assume.

1911 *Nineteen Years of Service* 1930

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE

Containing a monthly calendar of operations and some useful tables, arranged to help the gardener or farmer in the sowing of seeds or setting out of plants from February to October in the latitude of Harrisonburg.

February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Sow in Hotbed Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Early Celery Cucumber Eggplant Early Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato Onion	Sow in Hotbed Early Beets Early Cabbage Forcing Carrot Cauliflower Celery Eggplant Lettuce Parsley Pepper Radish Tomato Onion	Sow in Hotbed Cucumber Eggplant Melon Pepper Tomato In Open Ground Asparagus Beans Beets Early Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Celery Peas Onion Parsnip Lettuce Onion Parsley Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Potatoes Radish Spinach Early Turnip	In Open Ground Asparagus Beans, Bush and Running Beets Carrot Cauliflower Celery Sweet Corn Cucumber Lettuce Melon Onion Parsley Parsnip Peas Potatoes Radish Salsify Spinach Early Turnip	In Open Ground Beans, Lima and all other sorts Beets Late Cabbage Carrot Cauliflower Sweet Corn Cucumber Endive Kale Lettuce Melon Nasturtium Early Peas Potatoes Pumpkin Radish Salsify Spinach Collards	In Open Ground Beans Beets Carrot Sweet Corn Cucumber Endive Gherkin Kale Lettuce Nasturtium Early Peas Pumpkin Radish Spinach Squash Rutabaga	In Open Ground Beans, Bush Cucumber Endive Kale Lettuce Early Peas Radish Spinach Turnip Rutabaga	In Open Ground Cabbage for cold frames Cauliflower for cold frames Siberian Kale Lettuce Mustard Winter Radish Spinach Turnip Sweet Peas
TRY OUR WISCONSIN HOLLANDER YELLOW RESISTANT CABBAGE SEE PAGE 5						Be Sure to Order Package of French American Tomato. See Page 15.	

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown per Acre

Asparagus Roots, 4 x 1 ft.	10,000
Barley, broadcast.	1½ to 2 bushels
Beans, dwarf in drills.	1 to 1½ bushels
Beans, pole, in drills.	10 to 12 quarts
Beets, in drills.	5 to 6 pounds
Broom Corn, in drills.	8 to 10 pounds
Buckwheat.	1 bushel
Cabbage in beds, to transplant.	¼ pound
Carrots, in drills.	4 pounds
Corn, in hills.	6 to 8 quarts
Corn, for fodder.	3 bushels
Cow Peas	1½ to 2 bushels
Cucumbers, in hills.	2 pounds
Melon, Musk, in hills.	2 to 3 pounds
Melon, Water, in hills.	3 to 4 pounds
Mustard, broadcast.	25 pounds
Oats, broadcast.	1½ to 2 bushels
Onion, in drills.	5 pounds
Onion for sets, in drills.	50 pounds
Parsnip, in drills.	4 to 6 pounds
Peas, in drills.	1½ bushels
Peas, broadcast.	3 bushels
Potatoes, cut tubers.	10 bushels
Pumpkin, in hills.	3 to 4 pounds
Radish, in drills.	8 to 10 pounds
Rape, Dwarf Essex, broadcast.	6 to 8 pounds
Rye, broadcast.	1½ bushels
Sage, in drills.	8 to 10 pounds
Salsify, in drills.	6 pounds
Spinach, in drills.	10 to 12 pounds
Spinach, broadcast.	30 pounds
Squash, bush varieties, in hills.	4 to 6 pounds
Squash, running, in hills.	3 to 4 pounds
Sugar Cane or Sorghum.	10 to 12 pounds
Tomato, to transplant.	¼ pound
Turnip in drills.	1½ pounds
Turnip, broadcast.	2 to 4 pounds
Vetches, broadcast.	40 to 60 pounds
Wheat, broadcast.	1½ to 2 bushels

Grass Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre

Clover, Alfalfa.	20 pounds
Clover, Alsike.	8 pounds
Clover, Crimson.	12 to 15 pounds
Clover, Red.	8 to 12 pounds
Clover, White Blossom, Sweet.	15 to 20 pounds
Clover, White Dutch.	6 to 10 pounds
Grass, Blue.	1 to 2 bushels
Grass, Orchard.	1½ to 2 bushels
Grass, Pasture.	2½ to 3 bushels
Grass, Red Top.	1½ to 2 bushels
Grass, Rye.	3 bushels
Grass, Sudan, Broadcast.	15 to 20 pounds
Grass, Sudan, in Rows.	3 to 5 pounds
Grass, Mixed for Lawns.	5 bushels
Millet, German.	¼ bushel
Millet, White Wonder.	¼ bushel
Timothy.	8 to 15 pounds

Table Showing Weight of Various Articles

Barley	per bushel, 48 lbs.
Beans	per bushel, 60 lbs.
Buckwheat	per bushel, 48 lbs.
Broom Corn	per bushel, 46 lbs.
Blue Grass	per bushel, 14 lbs.
Clover Seed.	per bushel, 60 lbs.
Corn, Field, Shelled.	per bushel, 56 lbs.
Corn, on the ear.	per bushel, 70 lbs.
Hemp Seed	per bushel, 40 lbs.
Millet, Hungarian.	per bushel, 48 lbs.
Millet, Japanese.	per bushel, 32 lbs.
Millet, German.	per bushel, 50 lbs.
Oats	per bushel, 32 lbs.
Onion Sets	per bushel, 32 lbs.
Orchard Grass	per bushel, 14 lbs.
Perennial Rye Grass.	per bushel, 24 lbs.
Peas, Smooth	per bushel, 60 lbs.
Peas, Wrinkled.	per bushel, 56 lbs.
Rape, Dwarf Essex.	per bushel, 60 lbs.
Red Top Grass, Unhulled.	per bushel, 10 lbs.
Red Top Grass, Recleaned.	per bushel, 32 lbs.
Rye	per bushel, 56 lbs.
Spinach	per bushel, 40 lbs.
Timothy Seed.	per bushel, 45 lbs.
Top Onions	per bushel, 28 lbs.
Turnip	per bushel, 55 lbs.
Vetches	per bushel, 60 lbs.
Wheat	per bushel, 60 lbs.

Number of Plants Required to the Acre

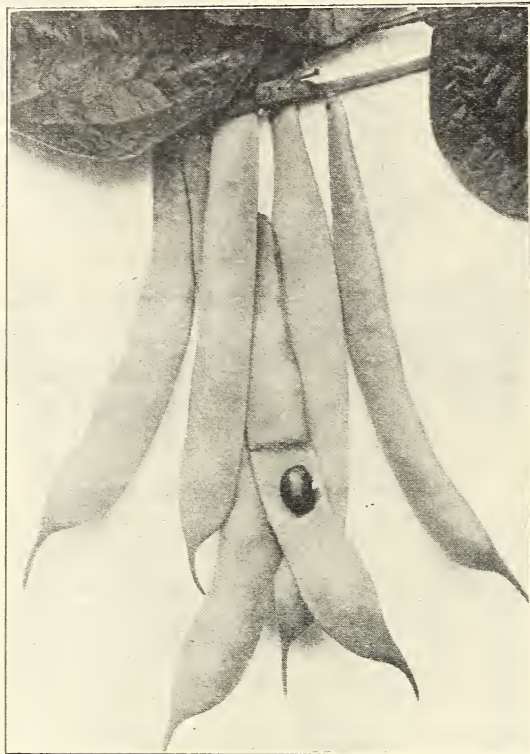
Distance Apart	No. of Plants
1 foot by 1 foot.	43,560
1½ feet by 1½ feet.	19,360
2 feet by 1 foot.	21,780
2 feet by 2 feet.	10,890
2½ feet by 2½ feet.	6,969
3 feet by 2 feet.	7,660
3 feet by 3 feet.	4,840
4 feet by 4 feet.	2,722
5 feet by 4 feet.	2,178
5 feet by 5 feet.	1,742
6 feet by 6 feet.	1,210
8 feet by 8 feet.	680

Number of Plants Produced from an Ounce of Seed

Asparagus	about 300
Cabbage	" 2,000
Cauliflower	" 2,000
Celery	" 3,000
Egg Plant	" 1,000
Endive	" 3,000
Kale	" 2,000
Leek	" 1,000
Lettuce	" 3,000
Pepper	" 2,000
Tomato	" 3,000

Bush or Snap Beans

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES



Tennessee Green Pod.

HORTICULTURAL DWARF—An old standard snap and shell sort. Pods about 5 inches long, almost stringless, greenish-yellow splashed with carmine.

RED VALENTINE—This is an exceptionally fine green podded bean. There is nothing superior to our strain of Valentine; the pods are round and thick, uniformity of ripening and fine quality.

REFUGEE, or 1000 to 1—The vines are large, spreading, exceedingly hardy, with small, smooth leaves; very late, but productive. Pods are long, round and tender.

Use Niagara D-20 Dust for Mexican Bean Beetle. For sale by us.

1 lb.—a little more than a pint. 2 lbs.—slightly over a quart. 5 lbs.—about 2½ quarts. 10 lbs.—about 5 quarts. 15 lbs.—one peck. 60 lbs.—one bushel.

CULTURE—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm, about the first of April. (And for the first planting you will find the Tennessee Green Pod the best one as it is the hardiest of all beans.) For a succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer until the last week in August. For field culture, plant in rows two feet apart, drill the beans three inches apart, covering about two inches. For home garden, the rows may be two feet apart. Cultivate them often until they have blossomed, not afterward, and never work them when the vines are wet. Two pounds will plant 120 feet; 50 lbs. will plant half an acre. Dust the beans early and frequently with D-20 Mixture to free them of rust, blight, mildew, leaf spot and Mexican Bean Beetle.

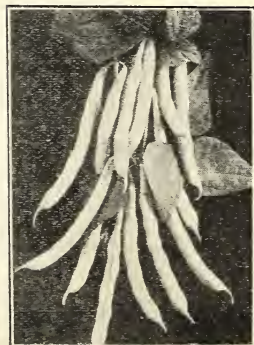
TENNESSEE GREEN POD—A favorite wherever grown and in some parts of the South preferred to all other kinds. Yields the longest and largest pods of any bush bean, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular in shape but of exceptionally fine flavor.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—The Burpee's Stringless Green Pod variety of bush beans has for years been a favorite with truckers, home garden or for canning. Pods thick and very tender, containing a well developed bean while still tender. Very prolific bearer and noted for its keeping qualities. Dark green in color, crease-backed and brittle.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—This variety is widely used by canners everywhere. Is slightly similar to Burpee's, except that pod is a little longer, and not quite so thick, being closely developed between beans. A shade lighter color, both as to pod and matured bean. Also very fine for home gardening and trucking. Hardy and of finest quality, being entirely stringless. Our strain of this variety proved excellent last year right beside seed from other houses, which were a total loss to the grower, being full of strings and very tough.

NOT POSTPAID	Lb.	5-lb.	50-lb.	100-lb.
Tennessee Green Pod	\$.35	\$1.60	F.O.B. \$14.00	F.O.B. \$26.00
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod	.40	1.75	15.00	29.00
Giant Stringless Green Pod	.40	1.75	15.00	29.00
Dwarf Horticultural	.35	1.60	13.00	24.00
Red Valentine	.35	1.60	13.00	24.00
Refugees, or 1000 to 1	.35	1.60	13.00	24.00
Bags charged extra on all F. O. B. Harrisonburg prices.				

Yellow, or Wax-Podded Varieties, Bush



DAVIS' WHITE KIDNEY WAX—An early, productive and attractive wax variety. Pods large and flat, 6½ to 7 inches long, very uniform; extremely straight, stringy, fibrous and fair quality. Clear bright yellow. Seeds white and kidney-shaped. A market gardener's sort.

DWARF GOLDEN WAX—For years a great favorite for the home garden. Pods long, semi-round, brittle, golden yellow.

NOT POSTPAID	Lb.	5-lb.	50-lb.	100-lb.
Davis White Wax	\$.40	\$1.80	\$14.50	\$27.00
Dwarf Golden Wax	.40	1.80	14.50	27.00



See Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates.

Pole, or Cornfield Beans

CULTURE.—Pole beans should not be planted as early as the bush varieties. After May the first, plant in four-foot rows, three feet apart, six to seven beans in each hill. Pole can be set at time of planting or after they come up. The pole should not be less than five feet. They can also be planted in the cornfield and allowed to run up the stalk. One-half pound will plant fifty hills. Thirty-five pounds to the acre.

OCTOBER, or HORTICULTURAL (Wren's Egg, or Cranberry)—The pods are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long; can be used as snaps, for shelling when green, or dried for winter use. A splendid bean for baking. It is particularly well adapted for cool localities and where the season is short.

OLD HOMESTEAD, or KENTUCKY WONDER—Green pod. This is the old reliable Green Pod Pole Bean. Without a doubt the most widely and universally planted of all Pole varieties. Is also used very extensively in corn fields. The pods are thick and fleshy, slightly curved, green; grows 7 to 10 inches long, and when young are stringless. If kept picked they will produce longer than any other variety, holding out, as a rule, through the entire season.

LAZY WIFE—One of the most productive and easily gathered of the pole beans. A most excellent bean for the home garden. Pods green, beans white when matured. Pods slightly shorter than Kentucky Wonder, but thicker, and matured beans much larger and more meaty. This variety is a much better one for canning than Kentucky Wonder, in addition to being a fine snap sort, especially in late summer and fall. Will not bear quite as long as Kentucky Wonder.

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX—A very productive variety, bearing profusely long, thick, light yellow pods, which are brittle, meaty and of good quality; very early.



Old Homestead, or Kentucky Wonder.

	Not Postpaid	Prices.	F.O.B.	F.O.B.
	Lb.	5-lb.	50-lb.	100-lb.
Horticultural	\$.30	\$1.25	\$10.50	\$20.00
Kentucky Wonder ....	.30	1.25	10.00	19.00
Lazy Wife .....	.30	1.25	10.50	20.00
Kentucky Wonder Wax .35		1.60	13.50	25.00

Use Niagara D-20 Dust to control Mexican Bean Beetle. For sale by us.

Small Varieties

Bush Lima Beans

Large Varieties

CULTURE.—Lima or Butter Beans are not as hardy as snap beans, and for that reason should not be planted before the ground is warm; about the first week in May.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—Vines strong, erect and true Bush Lima growth. The pods resemble Deere's Bush Lima, but average more than double the size and contain from 3 to 5 beans to the pod.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—The only bush form of the true, luscious lima. It is pronounced by all good judges as unquestionably the real Bush Lima. The bushes grow 18 to 20 inches high, always erect, and a good yielder.

HENDERSON EARLY BUSH (Small Bean)—Valuable for its extreme earliness. Yet if cultivated and freed from weeds it will continue to grow and give fruit right up to frost. A fine bean to dry for winter use.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH—Both beans and pods larger than the old type; average one more bean to the pod; beans larger and thicker than the old form.

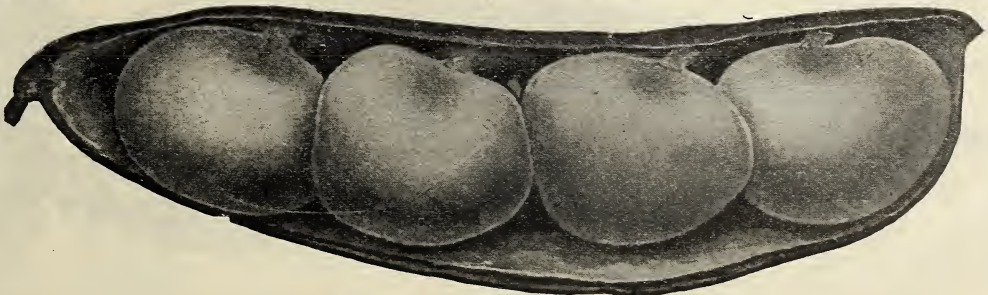
See Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates.

Pole Lima Beans (OR BUTTER BEANS)

LARGE WHITE POLE LIMA—The old reliable and well-known variety. A favorite for the home garden. Pods and beans large and of superior quality. Probably no other variety more generally used by gardeners and truckers desiring a pole lima. Beans much larger than King of Garden. Note quite so early, however. Prices below.

KING OF THE GARDEN—The old standard market and family sort. The vine begins to produce pods at the foot of the pole, and the bearing season continues until frost. Pods large and well filled with beans of mammoth size. Prices below.

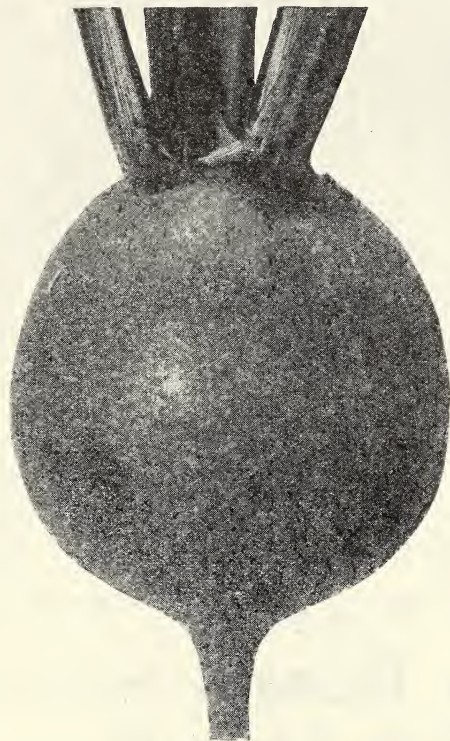
NOT POSTPAID PRICES:		F. O. B.		
	Lb.	5-lb.	50-lb.	100-lb.
Fordhook Bush Lima	\$.40	\$1.80	\$17.50	\$35.00
Burpee's Bush Lima	.35	1.60	15.00	29.00
Henderson's Bush	.35	1.50	13.00	25.00
Burpee's Imp. Bush	.35	1.60	15.00	29.00
Large White Pole Lima	.35	1.50	13.00	25.00
King of Garden Lima	.35	1.50	13.00	25.00



Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.

Garden Beets

CULTURE.—As soon as the soil can be worked in spring, sow beet seed in twelve to eighteen-inch drills for hand hoeing or eighteen to thirty-inch drills for horse cultivation, dropping twelve seed



Early Eclipse.

to the foot. Cover the beet seed, which is really a beet fruit containing one or more seeds, one-half inch deep. Later, thin the beets to stand five to the foot. Planted April 1st the early varieties should be marketable June 1st or the crop may be advanced several weeks by starting under glass and transplanting to the open, first giving the beet tops a severe pruning. Use one ounce of seed to one hundred feet of row and five or six pounds to the acre. Beets sown in early July should be ready to store in pits or in sand in the cellar when freezing weather begins.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—This variety resembles the Egyptian only in its extreme earliness. The stock we offer is of a distinct vermillion color, which is very attractive, not only in the beets as pulled, but after they have been cooked. They are also more spherical than the Extra Early Egyptian and we think of better quality.

EDMAND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—The best sort for general crop. In quality, one of the finest; exceedingly dark; shape, globular, having only one tap root. Very popular with market men.

EARLY ECLIPSE—A choice early variety; well known and popular. Shape, globular; quality, good; color, light.

LARGE LATE RED—A standard, long, late variety; roots 14 inches long, smooth, rather slender; flesh, deep purplish red; good quality and excellent keeper.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET—This robust growing variety is often referred to as the Spinach Beet and is grown for its leaf, not for its root. The thick rib may be stripped from the leaf and used as Asparagus, while the rest of the leaf is served as "greens."

POSTPAID PRICES: Pkt. Oz. ¼-lb. 1-lb. 5-lb.

Crosby's Egyptian	...\$.10	\$.15	\$.30	\$.90	\$3.75
Edmand's Early Blood					
Turnip	.....	.10	.15	.30	.90 3.75
Early Eclipse	.....	.10	.15	.30	.90 3.75
Large Late Red	.....	.10	.15	.30	.90 3.75
Swiss Chard	.....	.10	.15	.30	.90 3.75
All Stock Beets	.....	.10	.10	.25	.60 2.25

Stock Beets or Mangels

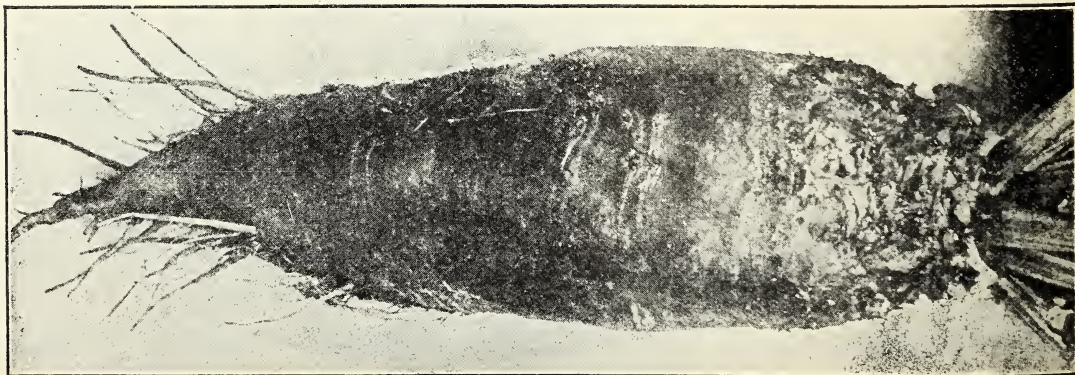
CULTURE.—Plantings should be made beginning at corn planting time till the middle of June, soaking the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, the drills one inch deep on lands that have plenty of moisture in the subsoil; on dry and sandy soil they should be planted deeper. Shallow sowings germinate better and give a larger proportion of vigorous plants. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon after planting as possible. As soon as frosts occur, dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering to prevent freez-

ing. Gradual covering prevents heating. They are acid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage. They should have a fertilizer containing a good per cent of potash. 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.

GOLDEN TANKARD—The best long yellow mangel in cultivation. Relished by milch cows and sheep. Maturing earlier than other large sorts.

IMPROVED WHITE SUGAR BEET—An improvement on the other varieties of sugar beets, hardier, and containing a greater percentage of sugar.

LONG RED MAMMOTH PRIZE—The largest and most productive variety. The roots often weigh 20 lbs. or more each.



Long Red Mammoth Prize.

Wetsel's Cabbage Seed

GROWN ON LONG ISLAND

CULTURE.—Cabbage grows successfully on a wide variety of soils and experience points to liming, deep plowing and heavy manuring means success to cabbage raising. One can set cabbage plants out as early as February or March, which have been wintered over either in cold frames or out of doors. This setting will give you the earliest cabbage. For a succession sow the seed of the early varieties in hot-beds or cold frames either in January or February. Later sow the early varieties out doors. For winter or fall cabbage sow your seed in May or June, and in July or August transplant in the field. For setting out plants in the fall for making early cabbage in the spring the seed should not be sown before the 22nd of September, for if they are sown earlier you are more likely to have most of them shoot to seed instead of making heads.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Our strain of Charleston Wakefield is equally as good as our Jersey Wakefield, only it is much larger and only about a week later.

GOLDEN ACRE—This is an extra early strain of Copenhagen Market maturing about ten days earlier. It will mature heads in eighty days from time of sowing, measuring nine inches in diameter, with a uniform weight of five pounds. Height of stalk is two inches and entire plant consists of thirteen leaves which allows close planting.



Wisconsin Hollander Yellow Resistant.

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER—A heavy yielding late storage type selected from Danish Ball-head or Hollander variety; highly resistant to yellows; round head type; color similar to Hollander.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—We have exercised great care in the growing of this very important variety. Makes a compact head, with few outside leaves.

EARLY DRUMHEAD—This fine cabbage is very popular, for it makes a most excellent second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. Heads are large and flattened on top.

BLOODSALE LATE FLAT DUTCH—This is the best late flat head cabbage that can be grown for the Southern market.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—This is a good winter cabbage; a good keeper; few outside leaves and solid head.

DANISH BALLHEAD, or HOLLANDER—A distinct round head, solid cabbage, with short stem; very hardy; good keeper and seller.

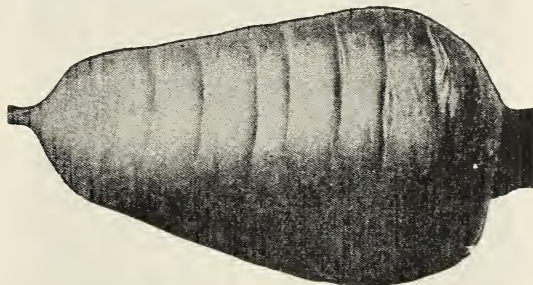
COPENHAGEN MARKET—Very fine, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield; stem, short; heads large, round and solid, with few outer leaves of an upright growth. Our stock of this popular variety is very early, uniform and dependable.

HOUSER—An extra large, round, hard heading, late sort.

See page 16 for prices on Frost-proof Cabbage Plants.

Carrots

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre. Carrots ought to be sown in light fertile soil, which has been heavily manured the previous year. Sow in drills one-half inch deep; rows from 18 inches to two feet apart; thin out to two to three inches apart. Sow as early as the ground can be worked for the early crop; for late crop, sow in July.



Early Scarlet Short Horn.

EARLY SCARLET HOEN CARROT—The best forcing and early variety; it is blunt-pointed, about three inches long; an excellent table carrot and fine for bunching.

HALF LONG DANVERS—This variety is very productive; the roots are smooth and of deep orange color; medium length.

Cauliflower

CULTURE.—The culture for cauliflower is practically the same as for cabbage, and it can be grown both in the spring and fall. It requires an abundance of water in the summer, not being able to resist as much hot, dry weather as cabbage. It also requires some protection in cold weather, and should not be set out until danger of freezing is past. For early crop sow seed in hotbed in March. Seed for the late crop should be sown in May or June, transplanting same as late cabbage. When the heads are about 2 inches across, gather up the outer leaves and tie. This will protect and blanch the heads, making them of much better quality.

A rich, moist soil, well fertilized, and good cultivation are necessary to succeed with this crop.

EARLIEST SNOWBALL—The leading cauliflower for the South and unquestionably the purest strain of "Snowball" Cauliflower seed to be had. Heads uniform; of desirable market size and of snowy whiteness.

CHINESE CABBAGE (Pe-Tsai)—This plant is grown mostly for cole-slaw and salad; it is delicate and tender.

POSTPAID PRICES: Pkt. Oz. ¼-lb. 1-lb. 5-lb.

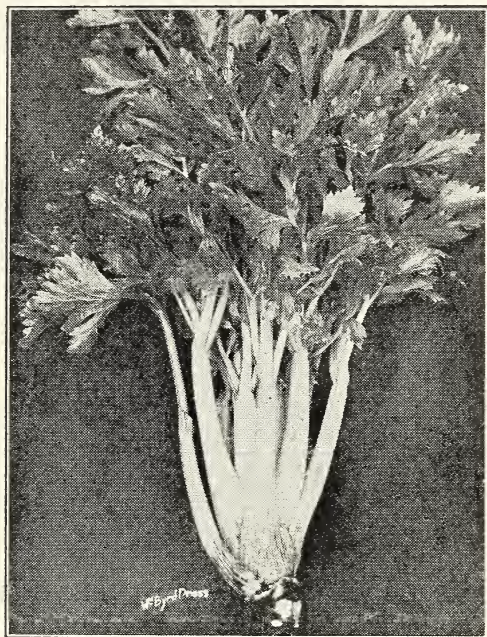
Early Jersey Wakefield's	.10	\$.25	\$.90	\$3.00	\$2.75
Charleston Wakefield	.10	.25	.90	3.00	2.75
Golden Acre	.10	.30	1.00	3.00	2.75
Early Drumhead	.10	.25	.90	3.00	2.75
Late Flat Dutch	.10	.25	.90	3.00	2.75
Danish Ballhead	.10	.25	.90	3.00	2.75
Copenhagen Market	.10	.30	1.00	3.00	2.75
Houser	.10	.25	.90	3.00	2.75
Wisconsin Hollander	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	....
Chinese Cabbage	.10	.25	.90	2.25	2.15

POSTPAID PRICES:

Early Scarlet Horn	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
Carrot	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
Half Long Carrot	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
Snowball Cauliflower	.10	.80	2.75	10.00	....

Celery

CULTURE.—Plant in February, March or beginning of April, in drills 8 to 10 inches apart, in a bed of fine, rich soil, barely covering the seeds. If the soil is dry, press the earth after covering, and keep clear of weeds, or the young plants will be smothered. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plants stocky. Transplant from July to October. August and September settings succeed excellently and require less labor than if set out



Columbia.

earlier. To prepare a bed, dig trenches 6 inches deep and put in 3 or 4 inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well and cover with fine soil. Set the plants 6 to 8 inches apart, press the soil firmly and earth up when nearly full grown, but do not let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top; water-proof felt paper is also used. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out when wanted. In field culture plants are set 6 inches apart in 4-foot rows. Celery requires frequent cultivation, and the earth drawn up to the plants as they grow. To keep for winter, take up the plants with roots and pack closely, standing upright, on wet soil in dark cellar.

COLUMBIA—A desirable early maturing variety, following in season Golden Self-Blanching, which it resembles in many respects. The stalks are of medium height, very thick, round and crisp, blanching to a light golden yellow. It is unsurpassed for its distinct, rich nutty flavor.

GOLDEN HEART—A thoroughly reliable celery. Makes a solid stalk of fine, nutty flavor and free from stringiness. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but keeps better. The hearts are creamy yellow; solid, crisp and of a superb nutty flavor.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Finest French grown. Like the well-known White Plume Celery, this variety does not require as much labor as is necessary for the blanching of ordinary kinds, and it is very beautiful when matured, the hearts being large, solid and of a rich golden color of the finest quality.

IMPROVED WHITE PLUME—A good celery for early use, being self-blanching, requires little work.

GIANT PASCAL—The stalks are very large, thick, solid, crisp and of good flavor.

POSTPAID PRICES:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Columbia Celery	\$.10	\$.25	\$.80	\$2.90	\$2.75
Golden Heart Celery ..	.10	.25	.80	2.90	2.75
Giant Pascal Celery ..	.10	.25	.80	2.90	2.75
White Plume Celery ..	.10	.25	.80	2.90	2.75
Self-Blanching Celery ..	.10	.40	1.40	5.00	4.75
Fordhook Celery ....	.10	.40	1.40	5.00	4.75

Cucumbers

CULTURE.—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, berry boxes or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds one acre.

EARLY GREEN CLUSTER—Very early, bearing in clusters of two and three. If kept gathered the vines will continue to set fruit through a long season. The cucumbers are bright green, short and thick; just the right size and shape for pickles.

GREEN PROLIFIC, or EARLY SHORT GREEN—An early and very prolific cucumber, grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will bear through a long season if kept gathered.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—The best known variety for shipping, although it is grown in many private gardens. The fruits are five to seven inches long; smooth, slightly pointed; deep rich color; very prolific.



White Spine.

Use Vigoro on Your Gardens.

EARLY FRAME—This variety is also known as the Short Green; it is very early; the fruits are square-ended, uniform in shape, very firm, crisp and tender. Used very extensively for pickling. Yields a heavy crop.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Our stock of this sort is very fine; dark green in color. When suitable for slicing, 10 to 12 inches long, crisp and of the finest quality, and a heavy yielder.

DAVIS PERFECT—This cucumber is exactly the same color as the Klondike, being dark green. Length about 10 inches when suitable to ship, and size quite uniform.

BOSTON PICKLE—An excellent pickler; a favorite with pickle growers. Very productive fruits; small shape like Chicago pickle, but with less prominent spines.

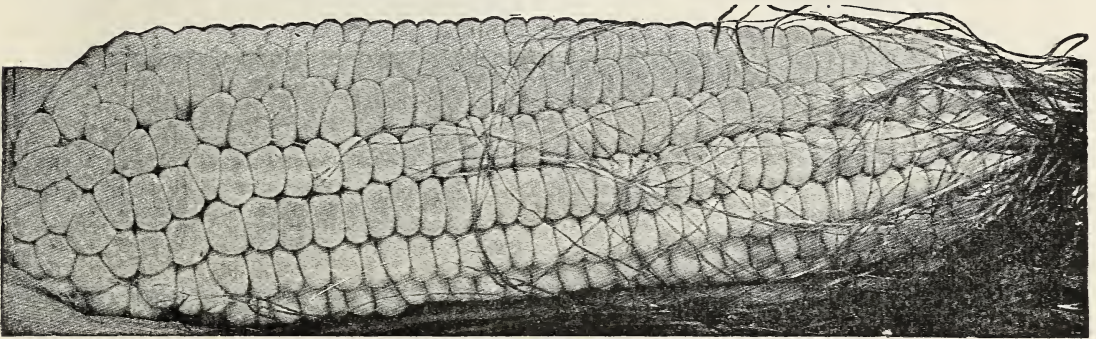
EARLY FORTUNE—No cucumber holds its dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early; makes fruits about 9 inches long and is crisp and tender. The vines are strong and productive.

WHITE WONDER—Fruit, produced in clusters, is symmetrical, short, stocky and rounded at both ends; color, ivory-white, from time of forming until maturity; moderately productive. 6 x 2½ ins.

CHICAGO PICKLING—A most excellent pickling sort; very uniform, productive and good color. Our strain is much superior to stocks generally sold under this name. 6 x 2¼ inches.

GHERKIN, or BURE—Not cucumber proper, but a little, rough, prickly fruit that grows on a pretty vine with leaves something like a watermelon vine; well liked for pickling.

POSTPAID PRICES:	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Improved White Spine	\$.10	\$.15	\$.45	\$1.15	\$1.00
Early Frame	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00
Improved Long Green	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00
Davis Perfect	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00
Boston Pickling	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00
Early Green Cluster	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00
Early Fortune	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00
White Wonder	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00
Chicago Pickling	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00
Green Prolific	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00
Gherkin	.10	.15	.45	1.15	1.00



Howling Mob.

Garden Corn

CULTURE—Plant from April to July, one inch deep in row, three feet apart, leaving eighteen inches between the plants. The small extra early varieties may be planted as close as two feet, providing the soil is very rich, or the ground has been heavily fertilized. As sugar corns are very sensitive to cold and damp weather, they should not be planted until the ground has become thoroughly warm.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—Well-known stock, which is largely grown in the South because it is the earliest corn in cultivation; the ears, although very small, can usually be cut about six weeks after the date of planting, unless the weather is very cold, and thus bring very high prices before better corn is to be had. We advise planting this variety of corn on your richest soil and when it begins to shoot, apply 200 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre, broadcast, and give it the last cultivation.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—All who have grown Country Gentleman corn in this section agree in pronouncing it one of the very best for the South and almost all gardens use it for the late crop of table corn. It is of fine flavor, very milky and tender and has an unusually small cob.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—For the main crop, this is considered the most valuable variety of sugar corn, as it remains green for a long time. An excellent corn for market and canning.

GOLDEN BANTAM—The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long, and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn.

HOWLING MOB—This variety of corn is being used more each year by truckers. A large-eared second early variety, which because of firmness of the dry seeds, may be planted early. Ears measure 8 or 9 inches long with 16 rows of pure white grains.

GOLDEN EVERGREEN SWEET CORN—You know how tenderly, delicious and sweet Golden Bantam is. Those who have grown Golden Evergreen say it is just as good to eat and yet is 50 to 75 per cent larger. The ears have 12 to 16 rows of very deep, luscious golden kernels. It is ready for your table early, very soon after the Golden Bantam. Most stalks bear two ears and approximately 50 ears will fill a bushel box. It is certainly a profitable and good variety to grow, and we heartily recommend it to you.

	¼-lb.	1-lb.	Not Postpaid	5-lb.	100-lb.
Extra Early Adams	\$.15	\$.25	\$.20	\$15.00	
Country Gentleman	.15	.25	.20	15.00	
Stowell's Evergreen	.15	.25	.20	15.00	
Golden Bantam	.15	.25	.20	15.00	
Howling Mob	.15	.25	.20	15.00	
Golden Evergreen	.15	.25	.20	15.00	
25 lbs. and over at 100-lb. price.					



Country Gentleman.

Write for literature on Vigoro.

See Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates.

Egg Plant

CULTURE.—Six ounces will usually produce enough plants to set an acre. Sow seed in a special prepared hotbed, as they require more heat than it is necessary or desirable for other plants. Sow one-quarter of an inch deep in February or early March and keep the sash on until the plants appear, after which air must be given on warm days; close attention being given them during the earlier stages. When two or three inches high, transplant them out into small pots to induce stockiness.

BLACK BEAUTY—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety; color is deep purple; grown largely by market gardeners.

Endive

GIANT GREEN CURLED—The standard variety for fall and winter crop, with finely cut leaves. One ounce is sufficient for one hundred feet of drill. Cultivate same as lettuce.

Kale

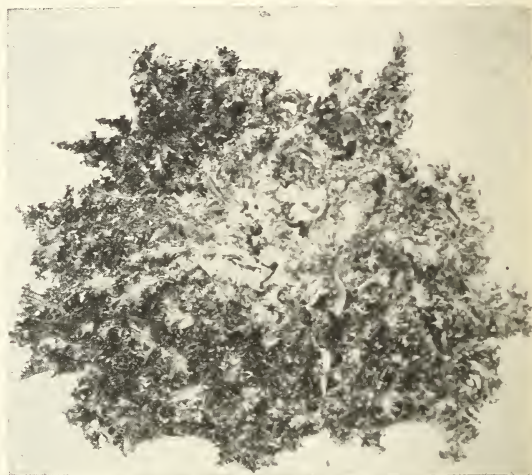
CULTURE.—Spring or smooth kale can be sown either in the spring or fall. Sow four to seven pounds per acre. Curled or Siberian kale is generally sown in August and September; a limited quantity is also sown in the spring. Sow eight pounds broadcast. Four to five pounds in drills per acre.

BLUE CURLED SCOTCH—A remarkably hardy compact dwarf variety of an outstanding bluish color. The plants make a spreading growth on a very short stem. The foliage is extremely fine curled. Of great merit. Plant in July, August and September. Will not do for spring planting.

EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN—A hardy spreading green kale, so much so that it will stand the winter without protection.

SPRING KALE, or SPRING SPROUTS—This is the best early greens that can be grown. While young it is very sweet and far more tender than any other kale.

POSTPAID PRICES:					
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Black Beauty	\$.10	.40	\$1.40	\$4.75	.....
Green Curled Endive..	.10	.15	.40	1.40	.....
Blue Curled Scotch..	.10	.15	.40	1.25	.....
Siberian Kale .....	.10	.15	.40	1.00	\$.90
Spring Kale .....	.10	.15	.40	1.00	.90



Giant Green Curled Endive.

Lettuce

CULTURE.—As lettuce will stand considerable freezing, it may be seeded or transplanted out of doors as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring. For a succession, sow every three weeks. It requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation. One ounce will produce about 1,000 plants.

GRAND RAPIDS—Among the curled lettuce there is no better for forcing; does well out doors. Does not form heads.

ALL SEASONS (B. S.)—A very large, medium late heading sort; plant rather globular, heart solid deep yellow; leaves broad and peculiarly smooth and unusually thick; color medium dark green, never spotted or brownish; quality excellent.

ICEBERG—A beautiful lettuce. Large curly leaves of bright, light green, with a very slight reddish tinge at the edges.



New York Lettuce.

BIG BOSTON—This is now a favorite among the lettuce growers, being used on a large scale, both in the open ground and under protection.

DENVER MARKET (W. S.)—A decidedly crisp, oval heading sort; leaves short, excessively blistered, crumpled and frilled on the edges; color very light green, never spotted; quality fair.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON—Forms a close, compact mass of curly, yellowish-green leaves. Earlier than the head varieties.

SIMPSON BLACK SEEDED (B. S.)—One of the best and most popular large, early, loose-heading varieties, succeeding everywhere, and always reliable. Leaves very broad, much blistered and crumpled, and excessively frilled on the borders; color light yellowish-green; quality fine.

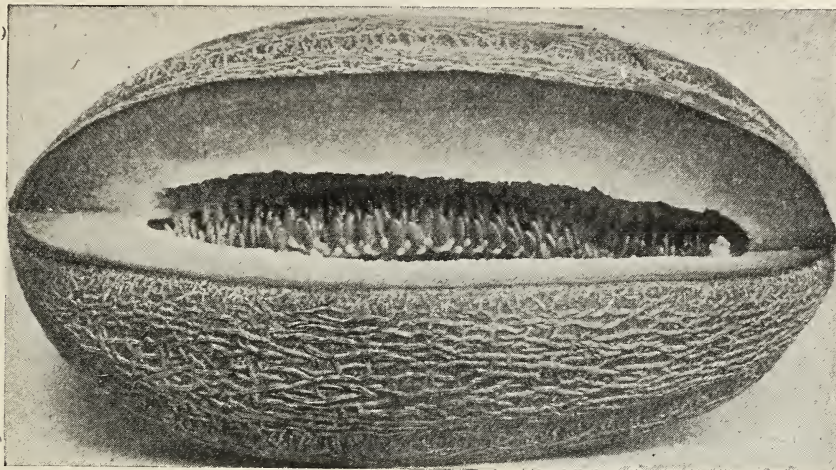
HANSON IMPROVED—This is one of the best summer lettuces of the cabbage variety. Large head, with pure white inside leaves, surrounded by outer leaves of light green. Crisp and tender; of best quality; one of the slowest to run to seed.

LOS ANGELES, WONDERFUL, or NEW YORK—Very large and solid. The inner portion is a beautiful white, the outer leaves dark green. Does remarkably well through the summer months.

POSTPAID PRICES:					
	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Grand Rapids	\$.10	.15	\$.40	\$1.25	\$1.15
All Seasons .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
Iceberg .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
Big Boston .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
Denver Market .....	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
Early Curled Simpson	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
Black Seeded Simpson	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
Hanson Improved ...	.10	.15	.40	1.25	1.15
New York .....	.10	.25	.60	2.00	.....

Use Vigoro on Your Vegetables.

Cantaloupe or Muskmelon



Bay View.

CULTURE—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about 1 inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slaked lime or road-dust to keep off insects; spray with Bordeaux Mixture to prevent disease and improve the yield. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

EARLY ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE—Its earliness is a distinct advantage to market growers. Its netting is close; deliciously sweet and spicy.

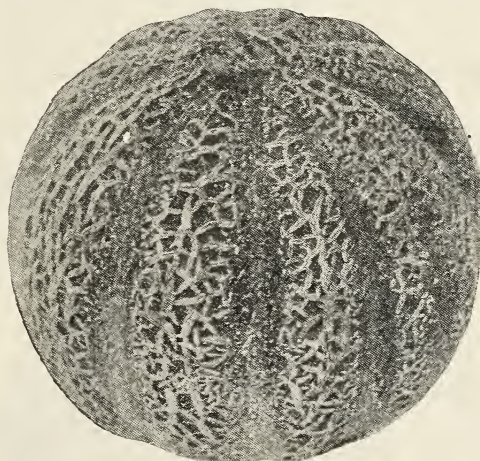
GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD—Fine melon for home use, or market. Flesh green with gold margin.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—Similar to the large Hackensack; smaller, but ten days earlier, of good quality, well netted. Makes a good shipping and market melon.

LARGE HACKENSACK, or TURK'S CAP—For flavor and size combined, this melon has no superior; the fruits round and densely netted. Flesh is green, juicy and sweet.

OSAGE, or MILLER'S CREAM—A rather large, main crop, oval melon of very superior quality; fruit dark green, slightly ribbed and well covered with a shallow, gray netting; flesh rich orange-salmon, exceedingly thick, with small seed cavity.

BURRELL'S GEM (Ordway Pink Meat)—An excellent small melon of the Netted Gem type; somewhat later than that variety and a fourth larger; fruit oblong, distinctly but not deeply ribbed and well netted; flesh deep salmon, of fine quality.



Large Hackensack.

POSTPAID PRICES:	Oz.	¼-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Edwards' New Perfecto.	.10	\$.35	\$1.00	\$.90
Early Rocky Ford.	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Gold Lined Rocky Ford.	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Early Hackensack	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Large Hackensack	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Osage or Miller's Cream	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Burrell's Gem	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Netted Gem	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Anne Arundel	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Banana	.10	.35	1.10	.95

NETTED GEM—This is a selection from the best strains of Rocky Ford Grown Netted Gem. We have exercised the greatest care to secure a strain combining the many good qualities of this splendid melon, and feel that we have succeeded. It is larger than the Rocky Ford Netted Gem, has thicker flesh; fruits are uniform in size and shape; of splendid sugary flavor for which this variety is celebrated.

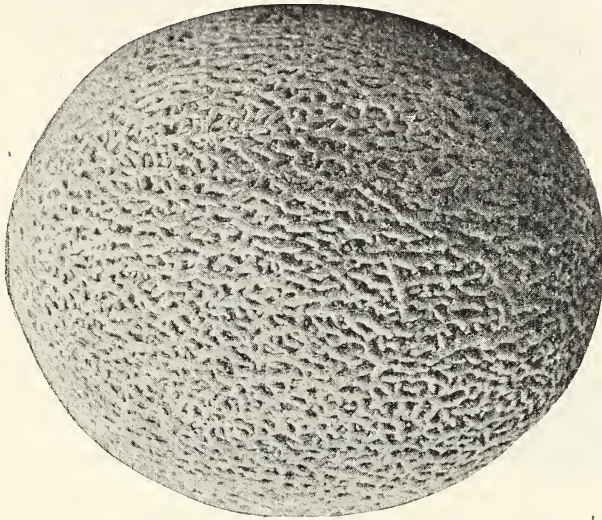
ANNE ARUNDEL MUSKMELON—This very early variety is well netted; has deep green net of very fine flavor; close grained and firm, making an excellent market or shipping melon.

BANANA—We could not feel our list was complete without this old popular variety. Grows from 15 to 24 inches in length, thick fleshed and is of the finest flavor.



Banana
Cantaloupe.

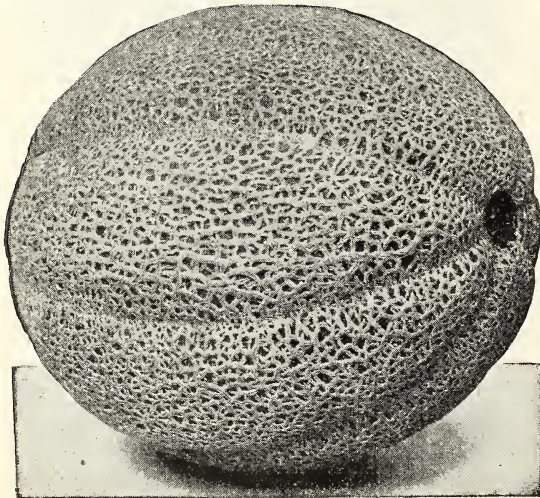
Cantaloupe or Muskmelon



Netted Rock.

EMERALD GEM—The rich, spicy flavor of Emerald Gem is hard to describe—there is no more delicious melon. The fruits are not large, but the flesh is thick and firm and ripens close to the thin rind. If the melons are gathered as they ripen the vines will bear through a long season. It is not a good shipper, but for the home garden and nearby market it has no superior for sweetness and fine flavor.

HOODOO (Hearts of Gold)—A splendid, small, mid-season variety; fruit round, with tendency to heart-shape, densely covered with a fine gray netting and distinctly ribbed; flesh very thick, ripening thoroughly to the rind, with small seed cavity; of a rich, orange color and highest quality. A fine shipping sort.



Netted Gem.

Be sure to give your melons several applications of Bordo Arsenate. Can be used either as a dust or spray.

BAY VIEW—One of the largest of the muskmelons, often weighing 12 to 15 lbs.; early and productive; fruit long and well netted; flesh green and of fair quality.

POLLOCK'S 10-25 (Salmon Tinted Rocky Ford Grown Seed)—In the hands of expert growers, all good qualities of the Rocky Ford types have been bred into this melon. Every defect is eliminated. It is as nearly perfect in size, shape, netting, flavor, long keeping and good shipping qualities as it is possible to obtain in any type of melon. It has been bred to resist blight and rust, vines are vigorous, producing ripe melons in from 68 to 75 days from time of planting, under ordinary conditions. In New York, Philadelphia and our Atlantic Coast summer resorts it commands the highest price.

HONEY DEW (Antibes)—A new, distinct melon of the Cassaba type. Fruit large ovoid in form, about 10 inches long and 8 inches in diameter; surface smooth and hard without ribbing or netting, creamy white in color, turning to a lemon tint when fully ripe; flesh light emerald green, very thick, ripening to the rind, very tender and melting, with an extreme sweetness found in no other melon. Matures with Osage and is an excellent shipping and keeping sort.

HEARTS OF GOLD. A wonderful new melon of excellent flavor and quality.



Hearts of Gold Cantaloupes.

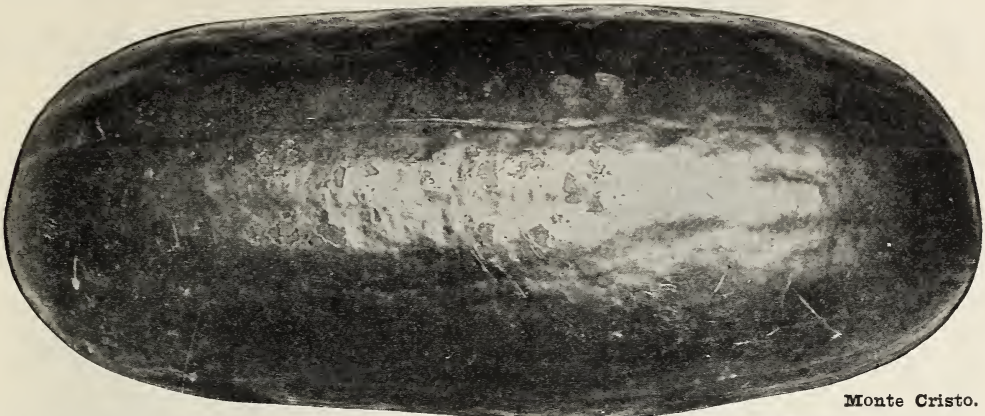
TIP TOP—This variety has for a long time been one of the standard and popular varieties. Probably no other melon is more universally used than Tip Top. Is not a good shipper but for home use or near by markets is a good one, having a delicious flavor, well netted, slightly oval, thick orange-color flesh, is very juicy and grows very large. We saw some melons last year weighing ten to fifteen pounds, and selling for as much as 60c to 75c. We are quite sure of our strain this year.

POSTPAID PRICES:

	Oz.	¼-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Emerald Gem	\$.10	\$.35	\$1.00	\$.90
Hoodoo .....	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Bay View .....	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Pollock's 10-25 .....	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Honey Dew .....	.10	.35	1.00	.90
Tip Top .....	.10	.35	1.25	1.15
Hearts of Gold .....	.10	.35	1.25	1.15

Watermelon Seeds

SOUTHERN GROWN



Monte Cristo.

CULTURE.—Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. Use the same insect remedies as recommended for cantaloupes. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 lbs. one acre.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET, or MONTE CRISTO—No other melon planted in the South has attained the popularity of this sort for home use and nearby markets. It is certainly one of the sweetest melons grown. The vines are vigorous and productive. The large oval melons are of nice size, often reaching 50 pounds, dark green skin, thin rind; flesh bright scarlet, with solid heart, delightfully sweet, ripening right up to the thin rind. There is nothing better for home use. It is an early variety.

TOM WATSON—The most popular shipping melon grown. The melons are large, long and dark green like the Kleckley's Sweets, but larger and has a tougher rind, giving it exceptionally fine shipping qualities. The flesh is rich red, solid, sweet and luscious and ripens close up to the rind. Although a shipping melon, its fine quality commends it to the home gardener.

IMPROVED GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—This melon known as the striped Gypsey, is an oblong variety with decided stripes of light and dark green. The rind is tough and rather thick white, the flesh is bright and red, of splendid quality. It grows large and is a good shipper.

GRAY MONARCH, or LONG LIGHT ICING—Grows long and to a large size; medium early and productive; rind light pale-green, with a light mottled tracing of a slightly darker shade; flesh brilliant crimson and of exceptional quality; seeds white.

JACKSON—If asked to name the sweetest melon for home use, we would name the Jackson. Other kinds may be larger, but none can compare with it in delicious sweetness. A long melon with mottled green skin, firm, red meat, and ripens close to the rind.

PEERLESS, or ICE CREAM—For the home garden or for market gardeners who sell direct to consumers; the Peerless has no superior among oval-shaped melons; of good size; color light green, veined with darker green; deep rich red meat of the most delicious sweetness and solid to the center. The vine is quite vigorous and productive and the melons ripen close to the rind.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A splendid, large long melon, comes early, ships well, is a fine home melon, and its solid, juicy, bright-crimson meat is deliciously sweet to the rind.

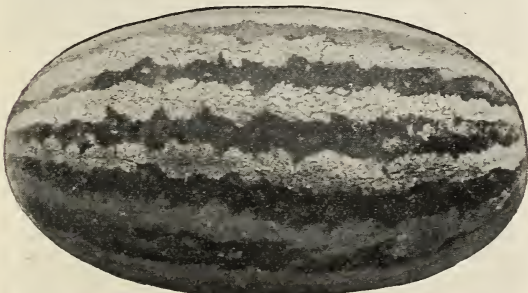
IRISH GREY, or GENERAL PERSHING—This variety is intended mostly for shipping. It is claimed to be the best for this purpose, having a very tough, thin grey rind. When shipped long distances, it always arrives in perfect condition, the keeping qualities of this melon being remarkable, its flavor, freshness and sweetness remaining unimpaired. It is free from sunburn, which annually injures a large per cent of the Southern crop.

FORDHOOK EARLY—An extra early variety of fine quality and fair size; form round to oblong; skin dark-green mottled with a dark shade; flesh bright red; seeds white.

EXCEL—This melon should be given a trial by all melon growers, as it promises to become a leading sort, especially as a market melon. It is a large, oblong, dark green melon with an exceedingly tough rind. The flesh is deep red, very sweet and tender. The seed are of two colors, both of which are often found in the same melon.

ROUND LIGHT ICING—Moderately early, of fair size and nearly round; rind very light green, indistinctly veined and dotted with a slightly darker shade; flesh bright-red; seeds white.

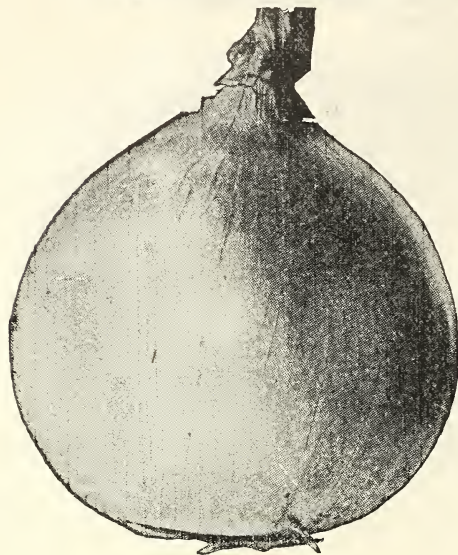
SWEET HEART—A large heavy, oval-shaped melon of a light green color with distinct veins of a darker shade. The vines are vigorous, productive, ripen the fruit evenly, and the melons keep in good condition long after ripening. The solid flesh is deep rich red, crisp and luscious. Extra fine for the home garden and the nearby market, but it also stands shipping splendidly.



Georgia Rattlesnake.

POSTPAID PRICES:		Oz.	¼-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Kleckley Sweet	.....	\$.10	\$.30	\$.90	\$.80
Tom Watson	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Georgia Rattlesnake	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Long Light Icing	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Jackson	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Peerless	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Florida Favorite	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Irish Grey	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Fordhook Early	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Excel	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Round Light Icing	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80
Sweet Heart	.....	.10	.30	.90	.80

Onion Seed



Prizetaker.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in January or February in hotbed or in the open ground later. To make large onions from seed, as soon as the plants are as large as a goose quill, transplant four inches apart in 18-inch rows; this will increase the yield and make large onions. Five pounds will plant an acre.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—The best known red variety; excellent keeper, and a heavy cropper.

PRIZE TAKER, or **SPANISH KING**—Large and of extra fine flavor. Outside skin rich yellow straw color; flesh, pure white; sweet, and mild.

SILVER SKIN—A pure white onion; very mild and sweet.

Onion Sets

CULTURE.—Plant four inches apart in rows half an inch deep, and one foot between the rows, when cultivated by hand. Do not cover the sets entirely. Potato onions should be planted in rows two feet apart and eight to ten inches apart in the row. The Potato onion should be planted a little deeper than the other varieties. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in the spring.

YELLOW DANVERS—The most desired yellow onion for spring planting.

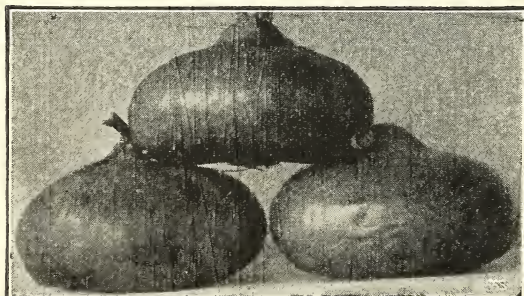
RED WETHERSFIELD—A large cropper and favorite market variety.

SILVER SKIN—Fine spring onion of mild flavor; heavy yielder and good keeper.

PRICES ON ONION SETS

		(Not Postpaid)			
	Qt.	Gal.	Peck	Bu.	5-bu.
Yellow Danvers	..\$.20	\$.60	\$1.10	\$4.25	\$4.00
Red Wethersfield	... .20	.60	1.10	4.25	4.00
Silver Skin	..... .20	.60	1.10	4.50	4.25

Onions weighs 1 lb. to quart.



Red Wethersfield.

Mustard

CULTURE.—One ounce sows 75 feet of drill; four to five pounds, broadcast, an acre. For early salad, sow in February, March or April; for late sowing, September or October.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—This is the best variety for the South. Forms a mass of leaves, curled and crimped around the edges.

Parsley



Champion Moss Curled Parsley.

CULTURE.—One ounce is sufficient for fifty feet of drill. Should be sown in February or March; in rich, mellow soil, one-eighth of an inch deep. Parsley seed is very slow in germinating, often requires a month.

PLAIN, or **SINGLE**—A strong, hardy plant, which is excellent for seasoning.

DOUBLE CURLED—The most densely curled of all, being very like some luxuriant moss.



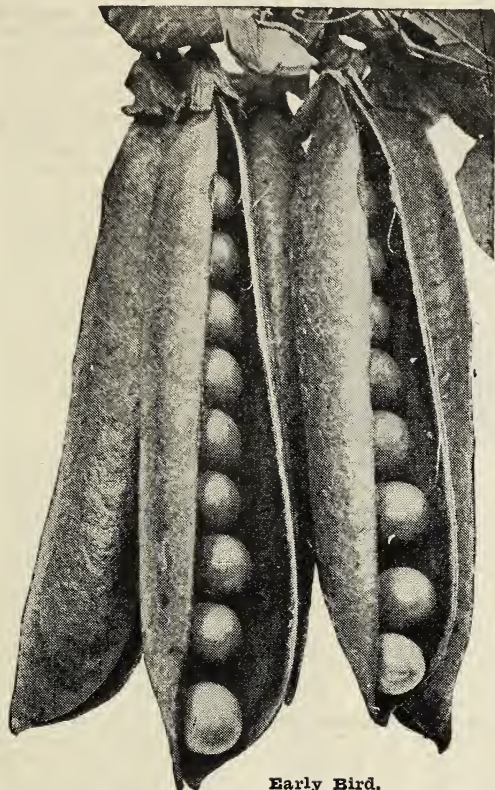
Parsnip

SUGAR, or **HOLLOW CROWN**—A standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots; tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock.

POSTPAID PRICES:					
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Red Wethersfield	....\$ .10	\$.20	\$.70	\$2.75	\$2.50
Prize Taker	..... .10	.20	.70	2.75	2.50
Silver Skin	..... .10	.20	.70	2.75	2.50
Giant Curled Mustard	.... .10	.15	.40	.95	.80
Single Curled Parsley	.... .10	.15	.40	.95	.80
Double Curled Parsley	.... .10	.15	.40	.95	.80
Parsnip	..... .10	.15	.35	.85	.75

Garden Peas

INCLUDE 35c FOR COTTON BAG, WHEN ORDERING AT 50-LB. RATES.



Early Bird.

CULTURE.—Peas do best in a rich, loamy soil that has been well manured the previous year. The smooth varieties can be planted as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled ones are not as hardy as the smooth kind and should be planted later. One pound will plant fifty feet of drill; 90 pounds for an acre.

EXTRA EARLY ALASKA*—For the early market and canning purposes, they are superior to any other variety.

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY—A vigorous, hardy vine, bearing large pods. A heavy cropper; remains sweet and tender for a long time.

THOMAS LAXTON—A fine table pea, very early, productive and fine flavor. Pods long, blunt ended, filled with seven to eight peas.

TELEPHONE—A standard variety, with large light green pods and good yielder.

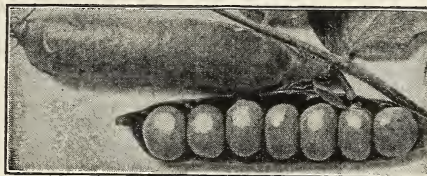
Varieties marked with a star (*) are smooth peas.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT*—Grown for home use and market; three to four feet high; very hardy and productive.

WETSEL'S LITTLE GEM—IMPROVED OR PREMIUM GEM—This excellent sort is a little later than the American Wonder; a profuse bearer, growing about 18 to 20 inches high. Peas of excellent flavor, very sweet and tender.

AMERICAN WONDER—One of the very early wrinkled varieties, and very popular for the private garden. Of the finest flavor, a good bearer, growing about 12 inches high.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—One of the earliest sugar peas, coming just after the extra early smooth sorts. Vine vigorous and a heavy bearer, about 12 inches high. Pods about 3 inches long, crowded with large peas of delicious flavor.



CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Has stood the test of many years, and is probably more largely planted for main crop and late use than any other of the sugar varieties. Grow from 4 to 5 feet high; an abundant bearer, having pods about 3 inches long; broad and nearly straight; light green color. Unsurpassed in excellence of flavor, and therefore always recommended for the home garden.

EARLY BIRD—An exceptionally early, hardy, productive, handsome pea. Height 2 feet. Vine and foliage moderately heavy, light green; pods dark green, 4 inches long, semi-broad, pointed and well filled with 8 to 9 very large, dark green peas. Nearly as early as Alaska, hardy and exceedingly productive; seed blue, semi-wrinkled.

EDIBLE PODDED PEA (Mammoth Sugar Salad Peas)—Without an equal for sweetness, succulence and tenderness. It is really a double purpose pea for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and are the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods, when about half grown, should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a most tempting and delicious dish. Grows 5 to 6 feet high, requiring support.

NOT POSTPAID PRICES:		F. O. B.				
		1/2-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.	50-lb.	100-lb.
Extra Early Alaska	.....	\$ .15	\$.25	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$15.00
Gradus	.....	.15	.25	1.20	9.50	17.50
Thomas Laxton	.....	.15	.25	1.20	9.50	17.50
Telephone	.....	.15	.25	1.20	9.00	16.00
Large White Marrowfat	.....	.15	.25	1.20	8.50	15.00
Little Gem	.....	.15	.25	1.20	9.00	17.00
American Wonder	.....	.15	.25	1.20	9.00	17.00
Nott's Excelsior	.....	.15	.25	1.20	9.00	17.00
Champion of England	.....	.15	.25	1.20	9.00	17.00
Early Bird	.....	.15	.30	1.40	10.00	18.00
Edible Podded Pea	.....	.15	.25	1.30	13.00	25.00

Pepper

CULTURE.—Sow in box or hotbed in February and March; cover seed about one-half inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2½ or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow seed outside and transplant when large enough. Give free cultivation and keep free from weeds. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.



Sweet Mountain.

RUBY KING—This splendid, large, early pepper has been most profitable for market gardeners to plant for the main crop. Extremely productive, very mild and sweet; fine for salads.

SWEET MOUNTAIN, or MAMMOTH—Similar to Bull Nose, but more elongated; pendent fruits often grow six inches long by four inches in diameter; bright red, mild and sweet.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Well-known narrow, bright red pepper, which is generally dried and used in that condition for various culinary purposes.

Spinach

CULTURE.—For early spring use, sow in February and March; in drills, one inch deep; two feet between the rows, or either broadcast; have well fertilized. Two ounces will sow about 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 pounds, one acre. For winter and spring use, sow from September to December.

NORFOLK SAVOY, or BLOOMSDALE—The standard spinach for the Southern market gardeners. Very early, hardy and grows rapidly.

LONG SEASON—This improved long standing variety is unquestionably the best spinach for spring sowing, as it is of delicious quality, very productive and slower to shoot to seed than the other varieties.

NEW ZEALAND—This new spinach will endure the hottest summer weather. It grows vigorously all the summer and produces an astonishing amount of foliage; new leaves promptly take the place of those which are cut.

Pumpkin

CULTURE.—Plant in May or June in hills eight to ten feet apart; "prepare land as you would for melons." When planted in corn, plant every fourth row at the same time you plant the corn; three pounds will plant one acre.

VIRGINIA MAMMOTH—This is an extra large pumpkin and its keeping quality is most remarkable. Oval-shaped; flesh, thick; fine flavor and good keeper.

KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN—Usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crop. For stock feeding.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Of medium size and nearly bell-shaped, with neck slightly crooked; skin creamy white, sometimes slightly striped green; flesh creamy white, deep; fine grained and excellent quality.

Radish

CULTURE.—One ounce will plant 50 feet of drill. The tenderness and sweetness of radishes are greatly dependent upon the rapidity of their growth. Sow out doors; half an inch deep; from February to October: broadcast or in drills.



White Icicle.

EARLY WHITE TIP SCARLET—Fine forcing radish; very early; makes scarlet roots.

SCARLET GLOBE—This is one of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing.

LONG WHITE STRASBURG—A good summer radish; withstands heat; grows quickly; flesh, pure white and crisp.

BRIGHT-EST LONG SCARLET—This well-known old variety is adapted to cultivation in the open

field or in frames.

SCARLET CHINA WINTER—Excellent for winter use; being firm grain and superior quality.

LONG WHITE ICICLE, or LADY FINGER—The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 20 to 25 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety. Splendidly adapted for forcing and for outdoor growing.

EARLY WHITE BUSH, SCALLOPED—This variety is the most popular squash for home use and market. It is early, very prolific; an excellent shipper.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK—Valuable for early crop and the best and richest summer squash; very productive; about a foot long, with crooked neck, and densely warted surface.

HUBBARD—One of the best winter squashes; orange flesh; very dry; sweet and rich-flavored; good keeper; best for making squash pie.

Salsify or Oyster Plant

CULTURE.—Sow in March or April, in deeply worked soil, in rows two feet apart, and thin out to three to four inches. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. One-fourth pound will sow 200 feet of drill; six pounds, one acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—The standard variety in cultivation, being larger, stronger growing. Invaluable to market gardeners.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Ruby King Pepper...	.10	\$.30	\$.90	\$3.00	\$2.75
Sweet Mountain Pepper..	.10	.30	.90	3.00	2.75
Long Red Cayenne...	.10	.30	.90	3.00	2.75
Savoy Spinach.....	.10	.15	.30	.85	.70
Long Season Spinach..	.10	.15	.30	.85	.70
New Zealand Spinach..	.10	.15	.30	.85	.70
Va. Mammoth Pumpkin..	.10	.20	.40	1.35	1.15
Kentucky Field.....	.10	.15	.30	.90	.80
Tenn. Sweet Potato.....	.10	.15	.35	1.10	1.00
White Tip Scarlet					
Radish.....	.10	.15	.35	.90	.80
Scarlet Globe Radish..	.10	.15	.35	.90	.80
Long White Strasburg					
Radish.....	.10	.15	.35	.90	.80
Bright Long Scarlet..	.10	.15	.35	.90	.80
Long White Icicle...	.10	.15	.35	.90	.80
Early Bush or Scal-					
lope Squash.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	.90
Golden Summer Crook-					
neck.....	.10	.15	.35	1.10	.95
Hubbard Squash.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00	.95
Mammoth Sandwich					
Salsify.....	.10	.25	.75	2.50	2.25

Refer to Inside First Cover for Postage Rates.

Quality Tomatoes

CULTURE.—For early use, sow one-eighth of an inch deep in January or February in a hotbed, or, if only a few plants are wanted, sow in a window box. In order to get the plants strong and stocky, they should be transplanted when two or three inches high. When all danger of frost has passed, set out in the open ground in rows, three feet apart. For later crops, sow in open ground, as above directed. An ounce will make about 1,000 plants; four to five ounces will make plants enough for an acre.

SPARK'S EARLIANA—This extra early tomato is used largely by our market gardeners. Fruit of good size, solid and good quality.

JOHN BAER—It is claimed by many that John Baer is one of the best early tomatoes; in maturity, coming in very shortly after June Pink, but a heavy cropper. Fruit is bright red, or scarlet, and of good quality.

JUNE PINK—A fine variety. It is highly recommended to gardeners whose trade demands the purplish-pink sorts. It is very early.

IMPROVED PONDEROSA—The stock we offer is much smoother and better than is generally sold. It is undoubtedly the largest, meatiest and finest flavored tomato in cultivation.

BEEFSTEAK —

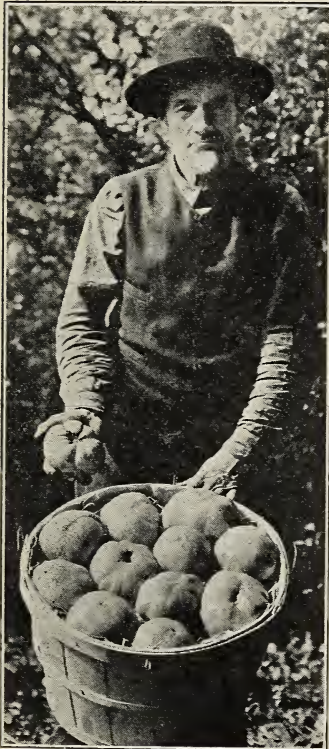
While not an early sort, it is fairly productive; quality is splendid, and most of them weighing over a pound; should be grown only for local market or family use.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL —

One of the best early varieties with vigorous vines producing many deep scarlet, smooth fruits of large size and excellent quality. They ripen early and the pickings continue through a long season. One of the best second early sorts, and on account of its large size, splendid quality and productivity; very satisfactory for the home garden.

I. X. L. EXTREME EARLY TOMATO —

Early, large and very prolific.

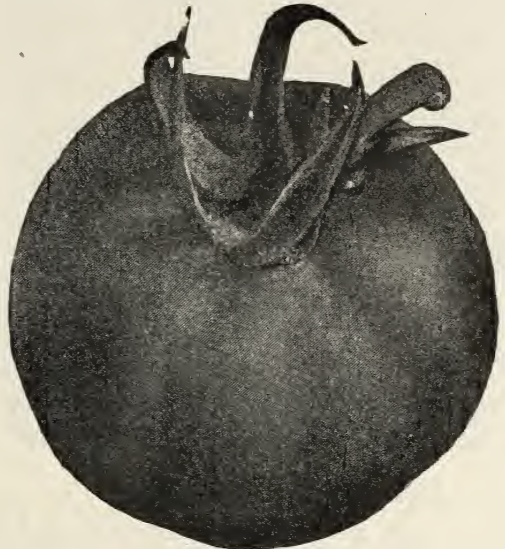


French-American Tomato.

The above picture shows D. M. Wetsel, Sr., founder of The Wetsel Seed Company, with a basket of French-American Tomatoes. This Tomato is Mr. Wetsel's own breeding. It is Wilt and Blight Resistant. Has excellent flavor and contains very little acid. Hundreds of growers have told us they have never eaten a tomato that will equal the French-American. Pkt. 25c and 50c.

BONNY BEST. It is earlier than Chalk's Early Jewel and within two or three days as early as Earliana. Very prolific, with liberal foliage to protect the fruit from the sun. The beautiful scarlet-red fruit is set in clusters of 5 or more. Its great characteristic is that it ripens each setting of fruit nearly all at once, and ripens evenly all over up to the stem.

MARGLOBE TOMATO—Never has such great promise been brought to our notice. Its fine appearance, great productiveness, deep globe shape and superb table qualities is giving it first place wherever known. Its spreading habits of growth enable it to bear large, perfect globe-shaped fruit in great abundance. In color it is a most beautiful scarlet, ripening well up to the stem. Its eating qualities, likewise, are very much superior to most of the common varieties.



Marglobe.

GREATER BALTIMORE TOMATO, WILT (OR BLIGHT) RESISTANT—Stands pre-eminent as an all-purpose tomato. It has gained fame throughout the entire breadth of the nation as the coming tomato, one upon which dependence can be placed at all times and under most adverse conditions to produce a crop of large, smooth and solid fruit in greater numbers than any other variety. For home garden, trucker or as a canning tomato it is almost unsurpassed.

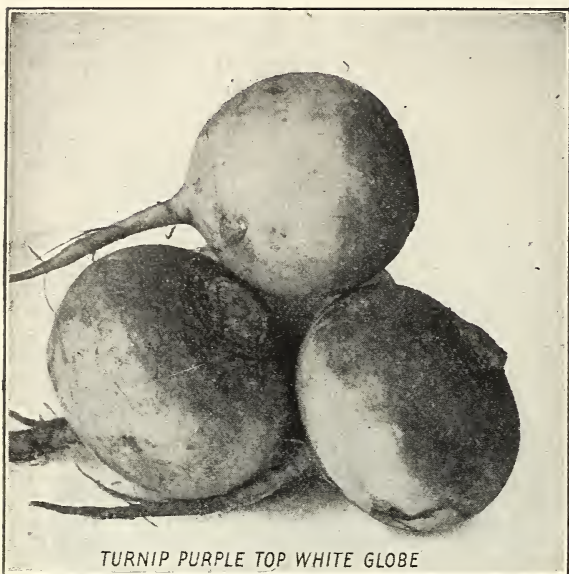
NORTON WILT RESISTANT—This variety is widely used by commercial canners, because of its wilt resistant qualities. This strain was developed from the Stone, which has long been the main canning variety. In some sections this variety is used almost exclusively by canners.

NEW STONE—For many years the New Stone was, and still is, extensively used by canners. It is large (not quite so much so as Greater Baltimore), smooth, solid and bright scarlet in color. Has a good flavor, being one of the Standard varieties. In recent years some canners have deserted it for the Greater Baltimore. If you have been using it and getting satisfactory results, we would not recommend a change.

POSTPAID PRICES: Pkt. Oz. ¼-lb. 1-lb. 5-lb.					
Marglobe .....	.10	\$.50	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$4.50
Spark's Earliana ....	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	3.25
John Baer .....	.10	.35	1.25	4.50	4.25
June Pink .....	.10	.35	1.25	4.50	4.25
Beef Steak .....	.10	.35	1.25	4.50	4.25
Ponderosa .....	.10	.50	1.60	5.50	5.25
Chalk's Early Jewel...	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	3.25
I. X. L. Early .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.50	3.25
Bonny Best .....	.10	.35	1.00	3.50	3.25
Greater Baltimore					
(W. R.) .....	.10	.30	.75	2.50	2.25
Norton (Wilt Resist't) ..	.10	.40	1.25	4.00	3.50
New Stone .....	.10	.30	.75	2.50	2.25

Write for prices in larger quantities.

Turnip



TURNIP PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in spring. Rutabagas should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from the middle of July to the end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Rutabagas) by cultivating in drills 18 inches apart, and thinning to 6 inches in the drill. Sow in drills, one pound to the acre; broadcast, 2 to 3 pounds to the acre.

MILAN, EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP (45 Days)—Undoubtedly the earliest Turnip in cultivation. Very desirable in its early stages.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE (65 Days)—Large size, rapid growth, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than any other variety. We confidently recommend it.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper.

EARLY FLAT PURPLE TOP (Strap-Leaved—60 Days)—The oldest standard red. Purple on crown, with white bottom.

LONG WHITE COWHORN—A very productive, quick-growing Turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver.

SEVEN TOP—Grown exclusively for salad; it is hardy and needs little protection.

SWEDISH, or RUTABAGA VARIETIES

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—A hardy and productive sort; good for table and stock; a fine keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS

PRIDE-PACK

We can supply Crystal Wax White or Yellow Bermuda Onion Plants. Nothing less than 100 plants mailed. Prices postpaid 100 plants, 35c; 200 plants, 50c; 500 plants, \$1.00; 1000 plants, \$1.80. Not postpaid crate of 6000 plants, \$7.50.

POSTPAID PRICES:	Pkt.	¼-lb.	1-lb.	5-lb.
Milan Turnip .....	.10	\$.25	\$.70	\$.50
Early White Globe .....	.10	.25	.70	.50
Yellow Globe .....	.10	.25	.70	.50
Early Flat Purple Top ..	.10	.25	.70	.50
Long White Cow Horn ..	.10	.25	.70	.50
Seven Top .....	.10	.25	.70	.50
American Purple Rutabaga	.10	.25	.70	.50

Frost Proof Cabbage Plants

For SHIPMENT IN BUNCHES OF 50 PLANTS FEBRUARY 15 TO APRIL 15

No order for less than one bunch accepted for mailing.

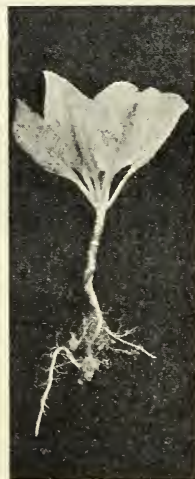
Prices, Postpaid: 50 Plants, 30c; 100 Plants, 50c; 250 Plants, \$1.00; 500 Plants, \$1.75; 1,000, \$3.00; 5,000, \$12.50; 10,000, \$20.00.

Nothing but first-class stock shipped. Are at purchaser's risk.

Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch, Charleston Wakefield.

To insure good fresh stock orders should be sent in at least three or four days in advance of actual needs. We reserve the right to ship all orders of 1,000 or more direct from producing section, which should take about one week. Most orders for 1,000 lots, however, will be mailed from Harrisonburg.

Southern Grown Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants are far superior to Hotbed or Cold Frame plants for early planting, and cost less than one-half as much.



Giant Sweet Peas

EACH OUNCE PLANTS 25 FEET

CULTURE.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, put in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tenderer than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring planting. Don't be afraid to gather the blooms—they bloom better and longer if kept cut close.

SWEET PEAS IN MIXTURES

SPECIAL MIXTURE.—A mixture of grandiflora varieties and absolutely the finest that can be made. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35, postpaid.**

SPENCER MIXTURE.—The newest type of sweet peas, differing from the grandiflora in having waved or fluted standards. The stems, 12 to 14 inches long, usually bear 3 or 4 blooms which, under favorable conditions, measure two inches across. Our mixture covers a wide range of colors from pure white to the deepest sweet pea colors. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**



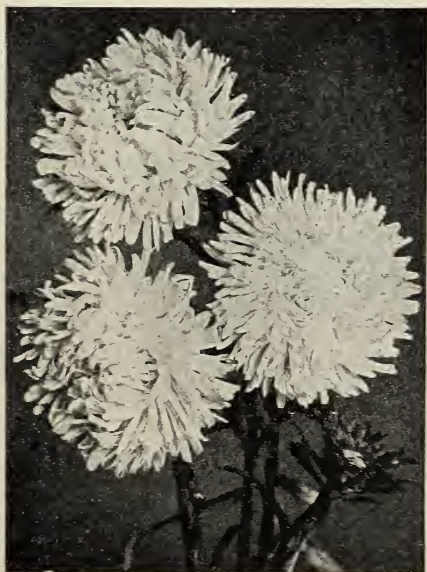
Select Canterbury Bells.

High-Grade Flower Seed

SWEET ALYSSUM.—Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 50c.**

ASTER CALIFORNIA GIANT MIXED.—(Consists of the best varieties). **Pkt. 10c.**

CANDYTUFT.—Showy, hardy annuals; very useful for edging and masses; excellent for cutting; continuous bloom from July to October. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.**



California Giant.

CANTERBURY BELLS.—Very ornamental, growing about two feet high, producing beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers, which make a glorious display when planted in large beds. Canterbury Bells—single, blue and white mixed. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

CARNATION.—Margaret Mixed. These carnations have created a universal sensation, not only on account of their beautiful colors, but, unlike all others, they bloom in about four months from sowing the seed. Bloom until checked by frost. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

COCKSCOMB.—Celosia or Plumed Varieties; mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

COSMOS.—Giant. A very effective autumn flowering plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.**

Cosmos—Double Crested. **Pkt. 10c.**

CYPRESS VINE.—Scarlet. Most beautiful and popular tender climber with very delicate, fern-like foliage and numerous flowers. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.**

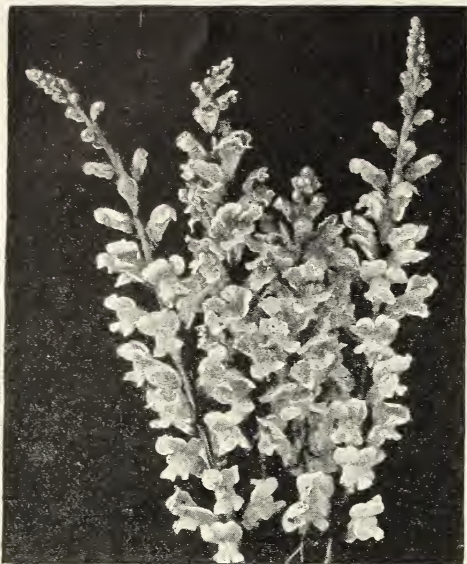
DELPHINIUM PERENNIAL LARKSPUR.—No perennial bed or border is quite complete without this stately, brilliant and effective flower. May be planted at any time from early spring till fall. For the earliest blooms, plant in boxes, transplant 4 inches apart and set outside later to a rich, deeply worked soil. They bloom the first season if planted early. Cut away the old flower spikes after blooming and the flowering season will be lengthened. The second year transplant the finest bloomers 3 feet apart.

No. 798. Belladonna. An exquisite shade of turquoise blue. **Pkt. 10c.**

Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 10c.**

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy).—A very showy plant, about one foot high, blooming from June until September. Produces a brilliant effect at a distance when grown in a mass. Hardy Eschscholtzia. Finest mixed. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c.**

High Grade Flower Seeds



Snapdragon.

FOXGLOVE-DIGITALIS—A hardy perennial, old-fashioned border plant, forming dense spikes of brilliantly colored, thimble-like or bell-shaped flowers; three to five feet high. Finest mixed. Pkt. 10.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)—Very pretty, little hardy perennial, about 6 inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is adapted for bedding or rock-work. Forget-Me-Not—Blue. The standard variety. Pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIA—One of the most showy and brilliant of garden flowers, fine for bedding and cutting, producing large flowers of rich shades throughout the summer. Gaillardia, single Grandiflora. Splendid mixed. Pkt. 10c.

HELIOTROPE—Well known, deliciously fragrant plants; excellent for bedding purposes or pot culture. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower)—A free-flowering, hardy annual growing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet tall, having an abundance of flowers that are round, flat but thick. Very full of short, stiff, incurved petals, surrounding a depressed center. Choice Mixed. This mixture contains the latest types. Pkt. 10.

SINGLE MIXED EVER-BLOOMING HOLLYHOCK Pkt. 10c.

LARKSPUR—Very beautiful; hardy annuals, producing dense spikes of flowers, which are very decorative. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (Nigella)—A curious plant about one foot high, with finely cut leaves and single flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

MARIGOLD—Extremely showy, one to two feet high, well adapted to garden culture, blooming profusely through the season. French Mixed; a splendid mixture of the best sort. Pkt. 10c. African Mixed, or the best new varieties. Pkt. 10c.

MOONFLOWER (Evening Glory)—Grows 30 to 40 feet; has large white flowers four to six inches across. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

PANSIES (Trimardeau Giant)—The blossoms are simply enormous, perfect in form and run through all the varieties of colors, from the lightest shade to the darkest purple. Marked with three large blotches. Pkt. 10c.

RUFFLED PETUNIAS—For outdoor decoration or house culture. Few plants are equal to this class. They commence to bloom early, and continue to flower through the summer. Give them a rich soil and a sunny place. Flowers twice the size of the ordinary strain, and the most beautiful colors. Produces a larger per cent of flowers than most strains. 25c per package.

SINGLE PETUNIAS—Choice mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET MIGNONETTE—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX—In its great variety of rich colors, probably the most brilliant of all annuals. Fine for bedding, making a dazzling show throughout the entire season. Phlox Drummondii Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

POPPIES—Showy, large, brilliant colored flowers, growing freely in any garden soil. Produce a fine effect in clumps or beds. Finest mixed. All colors and varieties. Single. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

SPECIAL MIXED DOUBLE POPPIES. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

SALPIGLOSSIS GRANDIFLORA—Flowers two to three inches in diameter, vividly marked, spotted and striped on ground colors of deep blue, rose, violet, yellow, reddish bronze, purple, etc. In rich coloring they vie with orchids in mixed colors. Pkt. 10c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage) (Blue Sage)—We can supply both Scarlet and Blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SNAPDRAGON MIXED—A tall growing type, 3 feet in height, with long, graceful spikes carrying many fair-sized blooms. Our mixture includes a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM—Well known, beautiful, hardy perennials, about one foot high, making a most splendid appearance in May and June. Sweet William, Single: Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c. Sweet William, Double: Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00.

SWEET SULTAN—Fairly covered with beautiful, scented blooms. Pkt. 10c.

VERBENA (Mammoth Verbena)—Obtained by selection of the largest and most striking flowers. Our strain is very fine. All colors mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

ZINNIA—Dwarf (Dwarf Double Mixed)—Splendid hardy annuals, making a brilliant show. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

ZINNIA—Mammoth (Double Mixed)—Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

Nasturtiums

TALL NASTURTIIUMS

Climbing 5 to 6 Feet High.

Mixed Tall Sorts—A combination of many tall varieties; colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose, scarlet, etc.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 90c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 80c per lb.

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

The Dwarf Sorts are Adapted for Beds and Borders 8 to 15 Inches.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 90c, postpaid. Not postpaid, 80c per lb.



Phlox Drummondii.

Bulbs for Spring Planting



Grown from Our Mixed Gladioli Bulbs.

GLADIOLI

NIAGARA—In color the flowers are a delightful cream shade with the two lower petals or segments blending to canary-yellow. They are fine cut flowers. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

PEACE—Flowers are large, of good form, correctly placed on a heavy, straight spike. Beautiful white, with pale lilac feathering on interior petals. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

AUGUSTA—Lovely pure white; often has two or three branches. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—Light scarlet of pleasing shade. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

KLONDYKE—Light yellow, crimson-maroon blotch. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON, JR.—The color is a delicately flushed salmon pink, extending to the reverse side of the petal. The blooms are wide open and are arranged individually on very wiry stems. Each flower is doubly enhanced by a rich maroon blotch on the three lower petals. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

HALLEY—Very large, well expanded flowers of a lovely salmon pink; the lower segments are blotched yellow with carmine markings; robust grower. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

AMERICA—Soft pink, most popular. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

WAR—This is undoubtedly one of the largest flowered sorts; deep red, shaded crimson and showing 4 to 6 blooms at one time. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

CHICAGO WHITE—One of the leading varieties for cut flower purposes. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

BABON HULOT—A rich royal violet blue; full round flower. Postpaid, 10c each; doz. 80c.

MIXED GLADIOLI

EXTRA CHOICE—All colors mixed. A splendid assortment of first size bulbs, embracing practically all the shades of color in the gladioli family. Postpaid, 6c each; doz. 60c; \$3.50 per 100.

CALADIUMS

SECOND SIZE BULBS—9 to 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 30c each.

TUBEROSES

Clusters of Waxy white flowers, which have a strong, delicious violet fragrance.

EXCELSIOR PEARL—Mammoth Bulbs. By mail, postpaid, 10c each; 90c per doz.

MADEIRA ROOTS

The most popular climbers. Makes a thick shade; grows rapidly. 5c each; 50c per doz., postpaid.

CANNAS

Our Cannas are famous for their sterling qualities. The following are among the very best improved flowering Cannas, and will give great satisfaction:

Prices of the following varieties: By mail, postpaid: 15c each; 3 for 40c; \$1.00 per doz.

ALLEMANIA (5 feet)—Bright scarlet with broad yellow border, beautifully mottled and variegated. Orchid flowered.

CRIMSON BEDDER (3½ feet)—A large intense scarlet flower. A good bloomer and very effective in groups.

VENUS (4 feet)—Rosy pink with well-defined creamy yellow border and mottled near the center.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT (4 feet)—Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across; single petals 3 to 3½ inches.

KING HUMBERT (4 feet)—Brilliant orange scarlet with bright red markings; the flowers are often 5 inches across; bronze foliage.



Tuberose.

Use Semesan on Dahlia Tubers to prevent disease and insure vigorous growth.

Choice Dahlias

Our Dahlias are very fine, being well cared for.



J. H. Dick.

Decorative Dahlias

- BEN WILSON**—Orange red gold tip. 75c.
CASPER G. WARE—Bright silvery violet rose. \$2.
EASTERN STAR—Saffron yellow. \$1.50.
JERSEY BEAUTY—True pink. 75c.
LA GROSSE BÊTE—Cerise self-color. 75c.

All Prices on Dahlia Bulbs Postpaid.

- MARGARET WOODROW WILSON**—Pale pink; reverse phlox pink. \$1.00.
MRS. I. D. V. WARNER—Mauve pink. 75c.
PRIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO—Salmon-pink and rose. 75c.
PRINCESS PAT—Old rose. 50c.
ROCKWOOD—Bright cerise rose. \$1.00.
SNOWDRIFT—Large pure white. 75c.
AMBASSADOR (Cactus)—Yellow buff, shading to salmon. \$1.00.
CHAMPAGNE (Decorative)—Golden Champagne color. \$1.00.
FAVORITE (Peony)—Lovely American Beauty shade. 50c.
GEISHA (Hybrid Cactus)—Scarlet, pale yellow and gold. 50c.
MARMION (Decorative). Huge golden bronze. \$2.00.
MILLIONAIRE (Decorative)—Very large lavender tinted white. 50c.
MRS. CARL SALBACH (Decorative)—Lavender pink, very long stems. 50c.
PRIDE OF CALIF. (Decorative)—Velvety crimson, shading darker. 50c.
WORLDS BEST WHITE (Decorative)—Wonderful creamy white. \$1.00.
ELDOREADO (Decorative)—Pure gold. 75c.
J. H. JACKSON (Cactus)—Dark red, sometimes called black. 25c.
SNOWCLAD (Pom Pon)—Very small white. 35c.
J. H. DICK (Cactus)—Lemon yellow shading to salmon. 35c.

Strawberry Plants

Plants should be ordered at least five to seven days ahead of actual needs. We ship nothing but good, strong, fresh stock. We reserve right to ship large orders direct from grower in Maryland.

EVERBEARING VARIETY (Fall Bearing)

PROGRESSIVE—The Progressive is considered the best for general purposes, for the reason that it will bear freely the same year that it is planted on current-year plants. That is to say, the runners that take root in May or June will make a profusion of berries in late August and September. 25 plants, 40c; 50 for 75c; 100 for \$1.20; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$4.00; 1,000 for \$8.00.

EARLY VARIETIES

PREMIER—The Premier has a reputation of being one of the most ideal berries ever introduced. It is beyond all question the best early variety ever offered the American public. It will produce good crops under the most adverse conditions. It has withstood frost and drought when all others failed. 25 plants, 20c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 65c; 500 for \$2.75; 1,000 for \$5.25; 3,000 for \$14.25.

MEDIUM VARIETIES

BIG JOE (Per.)—In size it equals any variety ever grown, and carries its size all through the season, the last being as large as early picking. Also, is a very heavy producer. Ripens mid-season, comes on rapidly and ripens all over, making it easy to pick. Ships well, commanding top prices at all times. Prices same as Premier.

KLONDYKE (Per.)—Not a heavy bearer but very fine fruit of unusually good appearance and quality. Has been a standard variety for so many years. Prices same as Premier.

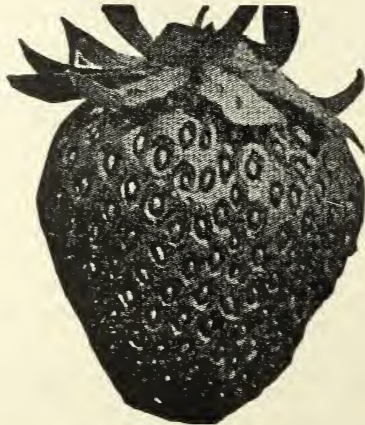
We can supply you with other varieties, but the ones we have listed here are the most popular. Weight of plants, 25, 2 lbs.; 50, 3 lbs.; 100, 6 lbs. Add postage.

HAVERLAND (Imp.)—No doubt the most popular variety grown in America. It combines more good

points than any other variety. A very heavy yielder, bearing every year, hot or cold, wet or dry. If you have any berries at all, you will be sure to have Haverland. Very tough and strong, bearing as near frost-proof as it is possible to get. Prices same as Premier.

LATE VARIETIES

AROMA (Per.)—Some strawberry varieties "run out" soon, others "hold their own" pretty well, but Aroma is one variety that seems to improve with age. Fruit very large, always commanding a good price. This is one of our biggest sellers. Prices same as Premier.



Premier.

See Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates.

FIELD SEED CORN

SELECTED Yellow and White Corns TESTED FOR GERMINATION

Our Seed Corns are all very carefully grown and selected. After being carefully selected as to type of ear and grain, each ear is "nubbed" and shelled, then cleaned and graded.

The selection of Seed Corn requires much experience. We began growing Seed Corn in 1898, and have been engaged in the work constantly up to this time.

Weight of corn, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 14 lbs.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 28 lbs.; bu. 56 lbs.



Reid's Yellow Dent.

REID'S YELLOW DENT

Reid's Yellow Dent has a long and honorable record for dependability, good yields and generally satisfactory crops. A big yielder on good loam and heavy land, making ears that average 9 to 10 inches long; with 18 to 24 rows to the ear, and well filled out at butt and tip. It is a true dent corn, the grains are medium narrow, wedge-shaped, and the rows are so close that there is practically no waste space between the rows. The cob is small for the size of the ear; makes one to two ears to the stalk. Our stock is exceptionally choice, grown from well

selected ears and is sure to please the most exacting planter. Not prepaid, gal. 50c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; 5 bus. at \$2.75.

EARLY MASSODENT

This is one of the old reliable favorably known varieties in this part of the state. Sometimes called White-Cap. Ears large, grains rather deep, pale yellow on cob, but shows up as a rich yellow when shelled. Fodder medium to small, depending on soil. Also sometimes known as "poor land" corn, or up land. Not prepaid, gal. 50c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; 5 bus. at \$2.75.

GOLDEN GOARD SEED DENT

This is probably one of the most used and admired corns in this part of the state. As a yellow corn, it will roll up more barrels than any variety. Stalks very large with a good foliage. Ears large running 18 to 24 rows, deep grain and deep yellow. Cannot be beaten for number of bushels. Probably not as good all around corn as Reid's Yellow Dent. Makes a good ensilage corn where you want to fill silo from regular crop. Not prepaid, gal. 50c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; 5 bus. at \$2.75.

White Corns

BOONE COUNTY WHITE

There is probably no one white corn as extensively planted as Boone County. It has had unusual care in breeding and selection, and is recognized as one of the biggest yielders and has taken numerous prizes at state and county fairs for the best ears. It makes a 10 to 11-foot stalk of medium size with a fair amount of fodder. The stalks bear one to two good ears, usually 10 to 11 inches long, that are carried 4 to 5 feet high. The grains are not flinty, so make good corn for feeding and milling. The ears are well filled at butt and tip; the grains are deep, soft and pure white. Not prepaid, gal. 50c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; 5 bu. at \$2.75.

Treat your
Corn with
SEMESAN
JR. and
CRO-TOX
See pages 29
and 30 for
ways and
means of
increasing
your Corn
yield.



Golden Goard Seed Dent.

THE SURE SILO FILLER

SELECTED **ENSILAGE CORN** TESTED FOR GERMINATION**EUREKA ENSILAGE**

Eureka is a double purpose corn, for aside from being a first-class ensilage corn, as a field variety it ranks high in yield. It is tall and leafy, 12 to 15 feet high, with an enormous growth of fodder. It bears one to two ears to the stalk, the ears frequently over 12 inches, and like all corns that bear more than one ear to the stalk, should be grown on good lands. We recommend it for bottom lands and low grounds. Not prepaid, gal. 50c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; 5 bu. \$2.75.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE

This continues to be one of the most satisfactory ensilage corns, making a large growth of broad, thick, succulent fodder. The discriminating dairyman of the North and Middle West recognize its merit as a silo filler and plant it in increasing quantities each season. At a low cost it will yield an immense amount of succulent fodder for feeding either in the green state or as ensilage. Even in the short growing season in Canada it makes a growth of 12 to 15 feet with a luxuriant growth of broad thick foliage that makes the very best ensilage. Not prepaid, gal. 50c; pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00; 5 bu. \$2.75.

PAMUNKEY ENSILAGE

Our Pamunkey Ensilage Corn is bred for height of stalk, breadth and thickness of foliage, as well as size and number of ears. It is of strong and vigorous growth, attaining a height of 13 to 15 feet, yields an unusually heavy growth of fodder and usually bears two ears to the stalk. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with a good depth of grain. In tonnage of ensilage we do not believe it can be surpassed. We have seen stalks that attained 18 feet in height. It is a real silo filler, as proved by reports from dairy-

men and stockmen in every section of the country.

Not prepaid, gal. 55c; pk. 90c; bu. \$3.25.

Weight $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 14 lbs.; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. 28 lbs.; bu. 56 lbs.

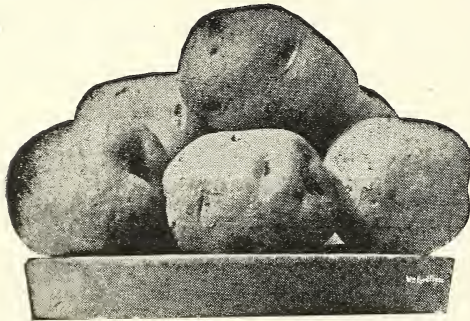


Virginia Ensilage Corn.

Selected Seed Potatoes

PRICES F. O. B. HARRISONBURG AND SUBJECT TO CHANGE

NOTICE—Prices on Potatoes, as most of our customers know, are constantly changing.



Use Bordo Arsenate on your Potatoes
For sale by us.

To prevent Scab and get better
YIELDS from your Potatoes, use

**Dupont
SEMESAN BEL**

See page 30.

See Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates.

IRISH COBBLER

For many years this has been a popular variety of White Potatoes. The vines are vigorous, very hardy and produce a good crop.

For the general market the Cobbler is undoubtedly the variety to grow. As a rule you will find this brings top prices. It might be said that the Cobbler is the standard, all other prices being more or less set by what Cobblers are bringing. Our Cobbler stock is strictly Maine Grown of the very highest quality.

Prices at time of going to press: Pk. 70c; bu. \$2.50; 10 pk. bag, \$6.00.

RED BLISS, or BLISS TRIUMPH

This well-known variety is used chiefly for first planting with the idea of producing matured potatoes for the table at the earliest possible date. Are sometimes called "six week." We believe they will come nearer maturing in six weeks than any other variety. Last year they yielded unusually well. Price: Pk. 70c; bu. \$2.50; 10 pk. bag, \$6.00.

EARLY ROSE

This is an early variety, used very extensively everywhere. Not as early as Red Bliss, but larger. Skin a pale pink, but when cooked is pure white. Considered a good yielder. Price: Pk. 70c; bu. \$2.50; 10 pk. bag, \$6.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN**NORTHERN GROWN**

Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin. The tubers generally run uniformly large with very few small potatoes, especially if grown on good ground. Medium late in maturity; not susceptible to disease; a uniform producer and of the finest table quality. Pk. 70c; bu. \$2.50; 10 pk. bag, \$6.00.

Alfalfa

Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre in March or April.

Prices Subject to Change — Market Lower

ALFALFA

Each year more Alfalfa is being used by farmers all over the country. It is believed by those in a position to know, that actually more Alfalfa is used in the United States than both Red and Mammoth Clover combined. This will no doubt surprise many, but there is no doubt that Alfalfa is very widely used.

Preparation of Soil—Good loam or clay soil with natural or artificial drainage, with no hardpan underneath, will grow alfalfa when properly prepared, and proper and thorough preparation is a prime necessity for a uniform, heavy stand. Where the soil is acid, and that is the case in most instances, liming is necessary. Lime must be used to not only neutralize the acid in the soil, but leaves a surplus besides, for the use of the plant. For correcting of soil acidity, lime must be used at the rate of from 1 to 2½ tons per acre, after plowing. A firm seed bed is very essential and the land should be prepared sometime in advance of seeding. During this interval harrow the land frequently both ways to kill out all weeds. The young plants are not able to cope with weeds, but once established, are well able to care for themselves.

Inoculate Alfalfa—Each year we become more convinced that money spent in inoculating legume crops, and Alfalfa is no exception, pay big returns. We believe every dollar spent in this way will return five. What better investment could you make? An authority on inoculation of legume crops recently made the statement that every dollar spent in legume cultures was worth \$80.00.

GENUINE KANSAS ALFALFA

U. S. Verified

Alfalfa that can stand the severe winters of Kansas will come through our winters splendidly. In a test of alfalfas from many sources, made by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, four plantings of Kansas alfalfa stood the winters better than any in their test and yielded more than 4½ tons per acre. It makes a quick spring growth and gives several cuttings each season. Price, not postpaid, 23c per lb.; bushel, \$16.00.

UTAH ALFALFA

Utah has cold climate and the harsh winters severely test the hardiness of the alfalfa grown there. It is thoroughly dependable for sowing in all the states south of the Mason and Dixon line. The hardiness of an alfalfa and its sureness to stand uninjured through the winter depends very much on where it is grown. Price, not postpaid, 28c per lb.; bushel, \$16.00.

GRIMM ALFALFA (Montana Grown)

Farmers are just beginning to learn the advantages of the Grimm strain, over the common Alfalfa. Its chief advantage is on shallow soils. Where the soil is three, four or five feet deep, such as river bottoms and other like places, the common alfalfa, with its straight and long tap root, is all right. But in places where the soil is shallow it always pays to buy the Grimm, in spite of it being higher. One-fourth of a ton of hay will pay the additional cost of seeding.

Grimm Alfalfa has no tap root like other alfalfa but many branching roots. This gives the plant a firmer hold on the soil, preventing winter freezing. It is for this reason, very hardy. We can furnish you Genuine Certified Seed. Price f. o. b. Harrisonburg, subject to change. Lb. 50c; bu. \$27.00. Bags extra, 35c.



Alfalfa.

White Sweet Clover

WHITE BLOOMING SWEET CLOVER (also known as White Bokhara, or *Mellilotus Alba Scariifed*). Resembles alfalfa when young, but on maturity reaches height of 4 to 6 feet. This valuable clover is a biennial, generally not reseeding itself until the second year. It is suited to soils that no other clover will grow on, and for that reason is very valuable in paying the way, by inoculating the land for Alfalfa, Red Clover, etc. Sandy soils, gulleys, and waste lands not producing anything should be sown in Sweet Clover. The roots are deep, breaking up and aerating the soil. By this it must not be understood that Sweet Clover is recommended for this class of lands only. The better the land, the better the crop. At first cattle not accustomed to it do not eat it readily, but very soon acquire a taste for it. It does not bloat cattle. As a fertilizer, it ranks highest of leguminous plants, as it is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer.

Its digestible protein is rated at 69 per cent, compared with 70 per cent Alfalfa and 46 per cent in Red Clover. Stock pastured on Sweet Clover show surprising gains, comparing favorably with Alfalfa, and many think better than Red Clover. In spite of its bitter taste stock soon learn to like it.

Should be seeded at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. The first season it grows about 2½ feet high, but should be cut at 9 to 12 inches, as it stools out better and makes more tender growth for grazing than if allowed to get too large. The second year it should be cut before the bloom buds appear.

Should have a thoroughly compact seed-bed with only enough loose soil to cover seed.

Price f. o. b. Harrisonburg, over 10 lbs., per lb. 11c; bu. \$6.00. Bag extra, 35c.

UNHULLED SWEET CLOVER (White Blossom)

Sow in February and March at the rate of 20 to 25 lbs. to acre. By sowing the unhulled it gets an earlier start in the spring and is more likely to catch. Lb. 11c; \$6.00 bushel.



Valley Grown Clovers

Prices Subject to Change — Market Lower

The Valley has Plenty Clover Seed this year. Having installed another Cleaning Machine, we are offering high quality Clover Seed.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER

CULTURE.—In recent years farmers have had trouble holding clover. All kinds of reasons have been given. Some say it is due to Imported Clover. Others think not. We believe it is lack of bacteria. Inoculation will overcome this.



Mammoth or Sapling Clover is widely known and used very extensively, especially when clover is seeded with Timothy, and it is desired to cut for hay. Mammoth Clover being later than old time Red, matures much more evenly with Timothy. It makes a much more vigorous growth resulting in greater tonnage per acre. Has the disadvantage of not producing a large growth after first cutting, and for this reason is not as good a soil improver as Red Clover.

In recent years it has been difficult to obtain genuine Mammoth Clover, due to the fact that United States does not produce it in sufficient quantity to meet the demand. This year, as usual, we have what we believe to be true Mammoth or Sapling Clover Seed we are offering now is Valley grown, of good quality. Price subject to change, f. o. b. Harrisonburg, sacks extra, 35c; per lb. over 10 lbs., 24c; bu. \$12.50; 5 bus. \$12.00.

NITRAGIN helps make a bigger crop and helps that crop to improve the soil.

RED CLOVER

Red Clover, sometimes referred to as Old Time Red or Little Red Clover, needs no description with the average farmer. It has for many years been the leading clover in farm rotation. Matures early and produces a second crop, affording late pasture, a crop of seed, or if left on the ground is fine for improving soil. It produces a nitrogen needed in most soils, that is hard to obtain in any other way.

You can depend on us shipping you nothing but the very best quality of seed, free of all noxious weeds and of the highest possible vitality. In recent years farmers have complained of not being able to hold clover after it came through the ground. We believe this is due to lack of bacteria, and if you will inoculate your seed at a cost of \$1.00 per bushel, you can overcome this trouble. Price subject to change, over 10 lbs., 24c per lb.; bu. \$12.00; 5 bus. \$11.50; sack extra, 35c; f. o. b. Harrisonburg.

"The crop difference between an acre of regular Clover and an acre of **NITRAGIN** Clover will pay for the inoculation of five or ten acres. See page 29.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike Clover is being more widely used each year owing to the fact that it will grow on acid soil. Alsike is very hardy, frequently taking hold where other clover fails, especially in low, wet places, or on high gravel soil. Makes a very desirable hay for home feeding, and is a soil improver. In a bushel of Alsike there are 50 per cent more seeds than a bushel of other clover. Price, subject to change, f. o. b. Harrisonburg, sack extra, per lb. 25c; per bu. \$13.50.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

Makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses. Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

JAPAN CLOVER

(*Lespedeza Striata*)

ADVANTAGES OF JAPAN CLOVER

It grows on the poorest and dryest soils. Lands totally unfit for other crops will produce Japan Clover.

Fine for reclaiming old worn-out fields and restoring them to fertility.

It will grow luxuriantly on poor land, and will resist the severest drought.

Stock eat it readily and fatten on it.

Only one sowing necessary—it reseeds itself. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. per acre. 1 lb. 25c; 10 lbs. and over, 22c per lb.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

The Wonder Clover

Korean Lespedeza resembles Japan Clover, except it grows larger and coarser, has larger leaves and matures much earlier—from two to four weeks before frost. It grows to perfection in practically all of the middle Southern States and produces an excellent pasture all summer and fall. Seeding is usually done in February or March and no extra preparation of soil is necessary, nor is it necessary to lime the soil. While fertilizer is not necessary, Korean will respond profitably to application of any good phosphate fertilizer to the extent of three hundred to four hundred pounds per acre.

The hay from Korean is excellent and frequently makes as much as four thousand pounds of air dried hay per acre.

It is claimed that each acre of Korean turned under equals one ton of high grade cotton-seed meal. Korean re-seeds itself, even if pastured most of the summer.

Korean is sold by the pound and not bushel basis. Where a full crop is desired the first year, fifteen to twenty pounds can be sown per acre, but where one is willing to wait until the second year, four pounds per acre will give a fair stand, which will re-seed itself sufficiently for a full crop the following year. For hay cut September 1st. Cut for seed about October 10th. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 47c; 10 lbs. and over, 44c per lb.; 25 lbs. and over, 42c per lb.

See Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates.



Red Clover.

Wetsel's Grass Seeds

Prices Subject to Change



Kentucky Blue Grass

Does not succeed on thin sandy soils. Limestone and stiff soils suit it best. One of the first grasses to start up in the spring, yielding valuable nutritious pasturage. It stands the coldest weather and cattle trampling the ground does not injure it. Should be sown thickly, as it requires some time to become thoroughly established, usually one or two years, and for that reason we recommend that it be sown with other grasses. Sow either in the fall or spring, 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre. **Price Wesco Brand: By freight, or express, 30c per lb.; bus. \$3.50.**

Timothy

Timothy is suitable for a wide variety of soils, but does best on bottom lands, rich moist loams and clays. It does not do so well on light sandy soils. Timothy can be sown to good advantage in either fall or spring. Sapling Clover, 6 lbs.; Timothy, 8 lbs., and Herds Grass, 6 lbs., make a mixture very desirable for hay or pasture, sufficient to seed an acre. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck to the acre or with clover 6 lbs. of Timothy and 6 lbs. Sapling Clover will give a good seeding. **Price Wesco Brand: 9c per lb.; bus. \$3.75.**

Red Top, or Herd Grass

Succeeds better and is adapted to a wider range of soils than any other grass grown in the United States. Red Top is especially adapted for growing on wet, heavy bottom lands, and should always be included in mixtures for such lands whether for hay or pasture. Red Top, if sown alone, should be seeded at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre of fancy re-cleaned seed. **Price Wesco Brand: By express or freight, 1b. 20c; 10 lbs. 19c per lb. 100-lb. lots, \$18.00.**

White Spring Oats

This variety of Oats is used quite extensively by farmers in all sections. It is the ordinary White Oats grown in Middle Western States, and re-cleaned several times, until all weeds, inert and hulls are removed. Oats produced in Western States are heavier and will produce a better crop than the same variety grown in Eastern States.

Price f. o. b. Harrisonburg: Bu. 85c; 10 bu. at 80c.

Sudan Grass

The Great Summer Forage Crop.

Seeding.—The seed should not be sown until the ground and weather become warm. Can be sown either in drills from 18 inches to 2 feet apart at the rate of about 10 lbs. per acre, and cultivated, or can be broadcasted or drilled thickly at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre. The grass can be cut with a mower, the same as other grasses. 10 lbs. and under, 10c; 50 lbs. 8c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.

Bags extra at 35c on Timothy and Red Top. Bags included on balance.

Orchard Grass

Orchard grass is a very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. When cut for hay be sure to cut when in bloom, or as soon thereafter as possible, for if left too long after blooming the woody fibre forms and the hay becomes coarse. Orchard grass is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils, provided they are well drained and not saturated with water, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but does not form a true sod, as it grows in tufts, so it is recommended that other grasses be sown with it. For this purpose a mixture of 15 pounds of orchard grass, 12 pounds of tall meadow oat grass, and 8 pounds of red clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. If to be grown for pasture only, other grasses, such as red top or herd's grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover may be added to make a permanent pasture.

Price: "WESCO BRAND," bus. \$2.50; full bag of 8 bus. at \$2.40.

Early Orange Cane

About ten days later than Early Amber Cane, but makes a taller and more leafy growth. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thick after cutting. Requires the same quantity per acre as Early Amber. **Not prepaid, 1b. 20c; 10-lb. lots and over, 18c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 16c per lb.**

SUGAR DRIP CANE

Since this variety was introduced, several years ago, no new sorghum has been brought out that can compare with it in yield or forage, nor in the amount of syrup. It makes a large, juicy and succulent growth. It will yield about 65 per cent of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill; a stronger mill should extract as much as 75 to 80 per cent. **Not prepaid, 1b. 20c; 10-lb. lots and over, 18c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 16c per lb.**

Broom Corn

ILLINOIS STANDARD—Grows 10 to 12 feet tall and yields a high percentage of brush with long, round, straight fiber, without heavy center stems and free from crooked brush. **Not prepaid, 1b. 25c; 10-lb. lots, \$2.35; 50-lb. lots, 20c per lb.**

See Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates.

Wetsel's Recleaned Cow Peas

A Soil Improving and Hay Crop

Fair Crop — Market Strong — Prices Subject to Change — Order Now.

Cow Peas

Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops known. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing Cow Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil; it is considered more economical to cut the vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then sow seed in the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown.

Grown for Hay, they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. Bacon made from hogs fed on it is much sweeter, more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

Cow Peas, like all other leguminous crops, have the power of extracting free nitrogen from the atmosphere and storing it in the roots; so that even after the crop is cut, the land is enriched and its condition improved.

When the whole crop is turned under as a soil-improver, it is better to do it after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

CLAY—Vigorous in growth; of running habit. Very popular all through the Southern States; a good variety for soil improving; medium late. Clay peas are sometimes confused with Wonderful or Unknown, but it is somewhat earlier though the growth is quite similar. **Price, f. o. b. Harrisonburg, 1 bu. \$4.50; 5 bus. \$4.40. No charge for bags.**

WHIPPOORWILL GRAY—Sometimes called Crowder Peas. The Whippoorwill is more largely grown than any other cow pea, probably because of its long vine, usually six feet long, and because of its large yield of both hay and peas. It matures early, makes an upright growth, making it easy to cut. Has gray speckled seeds that are easily threshed. Recommended where an early variety of unusual growth is wanted. **Price, f. o. b. Harrisonburg, 1 bu. \$4.50; 5 bus. \$4.40. No charge for bags.**

BLACK—The Black Pea is largely grown on the sandy soils, where it makes a fine growth of vine and plenty of peas, but it does well under widely different conditions and soils. On heavy clay land it makes a heavy growth of vine, but produces few seeds. It is a favorite for growing in corn for pasturing hogs, as the peas do not decay readily. **Price, f. o. b. Harrisonburg, bu. \$4.50; 5 bus. at \$4.40. No charge for bags.**

MIXED COW PEAS—A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. **Price, f. o. b. Harrisonburg, bu. \$4.25; 5 bus. at \$4.15. No charge for bags.**

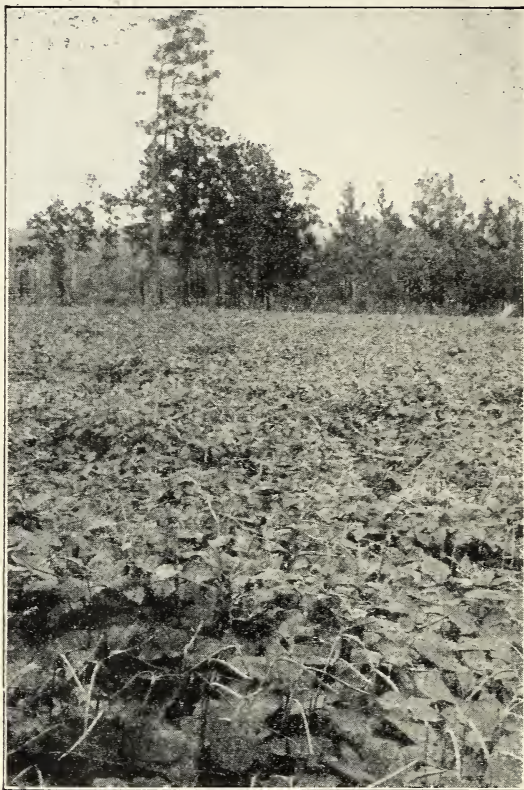
Dwarf Essex Rape

The Economical Pasture Crop—Fattens Sheep Without Grain

A QUICK AND CHEAPLY GROWN PASTURAGE FOR SHEEP, HOGS, CATTLE AND POULTRY
Ready in 6 to 8 Weeks from Sowing.

Sow it as early as possible—late March or early April is not too late. 3 to 4 lbs. plant an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast.

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally



Clay Pea.

good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 6 to 8 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and stating that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 90c to \$1.00 per acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the land can be made ready, the earlier the better, but sowings as late as June have been very successful. Sow either broadcast or in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally, the leaves will cover the intervening space; this method is a fine weed killer. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

Sow it again next fall to have grazing during the fall, winter and spring.

Not prepaid, 1b. 12c; 10-lb. lots, 11c per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 10c per lb. (bags included in 50-lb. lots and over).

See Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates.

Wetsel's Recleaned Soy or Soja Beans

Prices Subject to Change — Market Strong and Higher

Order Early.

Feeding Value.—Soy bean hay contains a high per cent of protein, is superior to cow peas in feeding value, as a milk and butter producer is equal to alfalfa and superior to cotton seed meal. The beans and bean meal contain about 35 per cent of digestible protein and stock eat them with relish and thrive on them. Hogs fed on soy beans in combination with corn fatten much more economically than on corn alone—a bushel of soy beans is worth at least double as much for feed as a bushel of corn. For feeding beef cattle experiments have proved soy beans to be about 50 per cent greater value than cow peas. They make an excellent winter feed for young cattle, sheep and horses when fed with forage.

CULTURE.—Soy beans may be planted either broadcast or in drills. Usually a better crop is had when planted in drills and cultivated, and few crops leave the land cleaner and in better condition for the following crop. They grow equally well on light and heavy soils, but on heavy soils they should not be planted more than 1 to 1½ inches deep except in dry seasons. On light sandy soils plant deeper, but not more than 3 inches deep. When sown broadcast for hay, 1½ bushels to the acre; for seed, 1 bushel to the acre; in drills about a peck to the acre. Plant in April, May or June.

MAMMOTH YELLOW—The latest, yet the most extensively grown for both beans and forage, both of which it yields in great abundance. It grows more than 3 feet high, is erect in growth and can be cut with a mower. Particularly valuable for Virginia and South for both beans and forage. **Price, f. o. b. Harrisonburg.** Sacks free. 1 bu. \$3.00; 5 bus. \$2.90; 10 bus. \$2.90. Subject to change.



Black Wilson Soy Beans.



Field of Hairy Vetch.

VIRGINIA—On account of its abundant growth and large yield of beans the Virginia makes most excellent hay and ensilage. As it is about 20 days earlier than Mammoth Yellow, it can be grown further North and throughout the corn belt. The vines make a fine growth, are filled with pods, stand about 3 feet high, are easy to cut and easy to cure. **Price, f. o. b. Harrisonburg.** Sacks free. 1 bu. \$3.50; 5 bus. \$3.40; 10 bus. \$3.35. Subject to change.

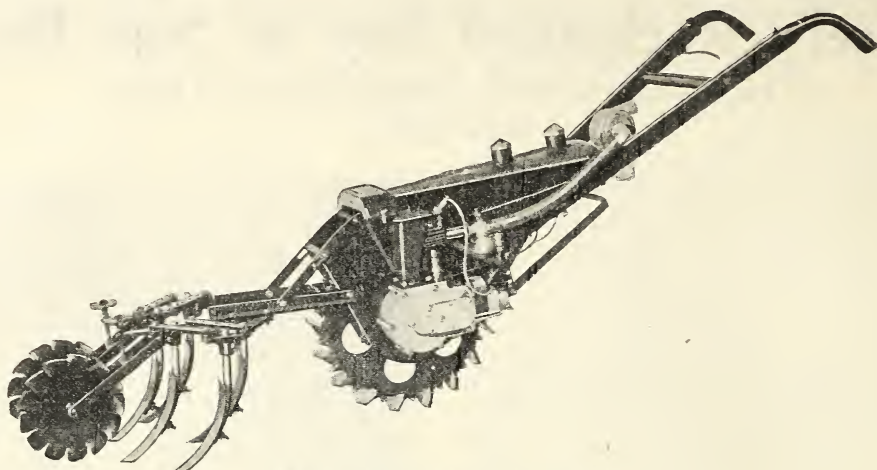
WILSON EARLY BLACK—A very prolific variety, and one of the best where a quick, early variety is desired. Average height on good land is about three feet. The Delaware State Experiment Farm, after a most extensive investigation, recommends the Wilson Black as ahead of any as a combination hay and seed variety. It was found to mature in about 115 days, to stand up well, make pods a good distance from the ground and retain its seed. Its fine stem enables it to cure quickly for hay. **Price, f. o. b. Harrisonburg.** Sacks free. 1 bu. \$3.50; 5 bus. \$3.40; 10 bus. \$3.35. Subject to change.



Vetch

HAIRY VETCH—Should be sown as early as the ground will permit in the spring at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre with three-fourths bushel of oats to hold it up. It may be sown in the fall in the same way. Also very valuable to sow in corn and cotton at the last working to prevent leaching of soil. It is a splendid winter cover crop, besides furnishing excellent early spring grazing. The hay crop may be cut off or turned under in ample time for corn or cotton. Like other leguminous crops, it is a wonderful soil improver. The roots strike down deep, 15 to 20 inches, storing large quantities of nitrogen in the soil. The Hairy Vetch reseeds itself, coming year after year from first sowing. Not postpaid, 1b. 14c; 50 lbs. 13c. Sack free. Subject to change.

See Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates.



The Gravely Tractor

A Single Wheel Type Tractor that has been approved by users throughout the civilized world. Notice how the cultivating tools are used in front. See how compact the little machine is, yet you will be surprised at the power. If you cultivate crops be sure and let us show you the GRAVELY. Literature upon request. \$250.00.

"IT PLOWS, HARROWS, SEEDS, MOWS AND CULTIVATES"

Grow Bigger, Better, Earlier Crops With Gator Hide Mulch Paper



Do away with the back-breaking labor of weeding—make one acre produce what two or three did last year—get your crops in from one to three weeks before your neighbors. Gator Hide Mulch will enable you to raise crops you otherwise could not, and in many instances, permit you to raise two crops a season instead of one, or three instead of two.

Gator Hide is an extremely tough, durable paper impregnated with a special grade of asphaltum. Unrolled over the plant beds, it imprisons all moisture in the soil. Its black surface catches and holds the sun's heat, raises the soil's temperature, checks cooling at night. Planting is done through holes in the paper or between adjacent strips.

Gator Hide Mulch comes in two types both in 18-inch and 36-inch width rolls.

Type A for Annuals in Field Culture:

18-inch roll (1,350 sq. ft.).....	\$3.50
36-inch roll (2,700 sq. ft.).....	7.00

Type B for Perennials and All Garden Work:

18-inch roll (675 sq. ft.).....	\$3.50
36-inch roll (1,350 sq. ft.).....	7.00

**Special Prices
For Larger
Quantities**

**Ask for Booklet
"Miracle of
Mulch Paper"**



Inoculate

ALL LEGUMES

Alfalfa, All Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch, Peas, Beans, Peanuts
with

Every Can Stamped
With Expiration Date
Fresh Every Year



Every 1 bu. Size Can
Packed With More Than
7 Billion Legume Germs

The Original Legume Inoculator With The Date And Germ Count On Every Can

For profitable results, Agricultural Colleges advise inoculation for all legume seed, because it pays well in producing larger quality yields. NITRAGIN inoculated legumes draw their nitrogen from the air—not the soil—with billions of fresh, nitrogen-gathering germs. NITRAGIN leads in high GERM COUNT.

*Is fresh each year—
it's DATED. Costs
less than others.*



NITRAGIN PRICES Alfalfa, All Clovers, Vetch, Peas, Beans

Size	Inoculates	Price	Size	Inoculates	Price
1/4 bu.	15 lbs. seed	\$.40	1 bu.	60 lbs. seed	\$1.00
1/2 bu.	30 lbs. seed	.60	5 bu.	300 lbs. seed	4.75

Special Prices on Soy Beans and Cow Peas

(Note sizes carefully—not packed in smaller sizes)
1 bu. 60 lbs. seed \$.40 | 5 bu. 300 lbs. seed \$1.50
2 bu. 120 lbs. seed .70 | 10 bu. 600 lbs. seed 2.50

GARDEN NITRAGIN

Inoculates from 1 ounce to 8 lbs. seed. Price, \$.25
IMPORTANT: When ordering NITRAGIN, always be
sure to state kind of legume seed you wish to inoculate.

Nitragin Has Served The American Farmer Since 1898

The NITRAGIN
label tells the
whole story—
at a glance



1 bu. size label

Price
Expiration Date
Legume Germ
Count

Insist On
NITRAGIN

SEED CORN TREATMENT

USE

CRO-TOX

It Saves Seed Loss and Labor of Replanting

All corn pulling birds and animal pests positively shun Cro-Tox.

Cro-Tox aids and hastens germination, makes healthier stand and larger yield per acre.

Cro-Tox assists in preventing seed rot.



What Cro-Tox users say:

"I plant sixteen acres of corn yearly. Last year I used Cro-Tox. I was much pleased with the wonderful results. I found it aids and hastens germination. I will surely use Cro-Tox in the future."

LUKE W. MOORE,

Little Falls, N. Y., No. 3.

Use Cro-Tox for complete crop insurance. Costs but 9c per acre to use.
\$1.00 size treats one bushel. \$1.50 size treats two bushels of seed corn.
Postpaid.

Increase Farm Profits and Gardening Pleasures

Prevent Disease Losses by Using Du Bay Seed Disinfectants



SEMESAN—for vegetable and flower seeds

Diseases often reduce germination and result in a poor stand, lowered quality and reduced yield of vegetables and flowers. Kill these harmful disease organisms on the seed with Semesan before planting. Semesan may be applied as a dust or liquid and is harmless to seeds. Effective in controlling damping-off of seedlings and certain cuttings. Full directions in can for use on vegetable and flower seeds and bulbs. Prices: 2 oz. \$.50; 1 lb., \$2.75; 5 lb., \$13.00; 25 lb., \$56.25.

SEMESAN BEL—for seed potatoes

Potato diseases cause a loss equivalent to the yield of 1 acre in every 5 or 6 acres planted. Much of this loss can be prevented by treating seed before planting with Semesan Bel, the instantaneous dip disinfectant. Effective in controlling such seed-borne diseases as scab, rhizoctonia and black leg. Protects seed piece from rotting caused by certain soil borne organisms, improves germination and usually produces a bigger crop of better quality. One pound treats 16 to 22 bushels of seed. Prices: 4 oz., \$.50; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lb., \$8.00; 25 lb., \$31.25.

SEMESAN JR.—for seed field and sweet corn

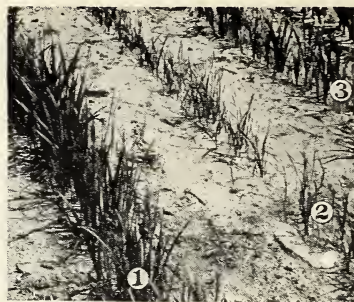
Our corn crop is reduced over 80 million bushels annually by diseases that are carried on the seed. Destroy these costly diseases by treating your seed corn with Semesan Jr. Simple, quick, effective. Costs only 2½¢ an acre. Harmless to seed, does not slow up the rate of drop. Semesan Jr. destroys harmful disease organisms on the seed, protects seed from rotting in cold wet soil, makes earlier planting possible, controls seedling blight, reduces root and stalk rots and generally increases crop yields. Use 2 oz. per bushel of seed. 4 oz., \$.50; 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lb., \$8.00; 25 lb., \$31.25.

CERESAN—for seed grains

Why lose part of your grain crops through smuts and other diseases? Prevent them and protect your profits by treating all seed grains with Ceresan before sowing. Effective in controlling stinking smut and seed-borne flag smut of wheat; seedling blight of cereals caused by seed-borne scab; smuts of oats; covered smut and stripe of barley; kernel smuts of sorghums and millets; and seed-borne stem smut of rye. Seed may be treated in spare time. Ceresan is harmless to seed and does not injure grain drills. Only 2 ounces needed per bushel of seed wheat, rye, sorghums or millets and 3 ounces for oats and barley. Prices: 1 lb., \$.75; 5 lb., \$3.00; 25 lb., \$12.50.



SEED DISINFECTANTS



1. Semesan treated gladiolus. 2. Untreated gladiolus. 3. Formaldehyde treated gladiolus.



Note the great improvement in stand and vigor of growth of the Semesan Bel treated plants at left



Increase at rate of 21.7 bushels per acre caused by Semesan Jr. seed treatment.

After using Semesan Jr, the spring of 1929, I take pleasure in recommending this disinfectant to farmers who are troubled with root rot, or corn falling down. To Semesan Jr. I attribute due credit for helping produce a better yield of fine quality corn.

H. J. DIEHL,
McGaheysville, Va.

A few cents spent for Seed Disinfectant will pay great returns
(By Express or Freight Only)

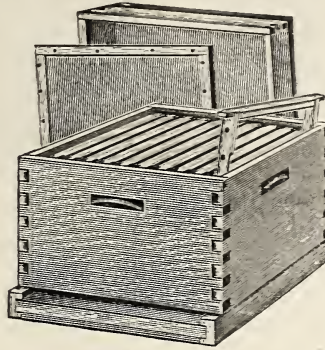
Du Bay Seed Disinfectants are poisonous and, under present postal regulations, must be sent by express or freight.

HIVES

BEEWARE

SUPERS

Honey bees pay the best when housed in hives that are accurately and smoothly made in every detail. "I consider the equipment on this page to be the biggest value ever offered," claimed one beekeeper with whom we consulted on the listing of bee supplies. He surely knows from experience because his bees netted him over \$4,000.00 in profit in 1929. He also said, "After trying out practically all other styles and makes of hives on the market, I am now using Lewis ten-frame metal cover hives with slotted bottom bar frames."



10-Frame Hive

Lewis "BEEWARE" is guaranteed to be perfect both in workmanship and material. You shall be sole judge of its worth. If any article purchased does not satisfy you upon receipt, return it at once and we will refund your purchase money together with any transportation charges you may have paid.

All the wooden goods are made out of absolutely clear lumber, smooth and accurately cut and parts fit together like furniture. No whittling necessary to assemble these hives:

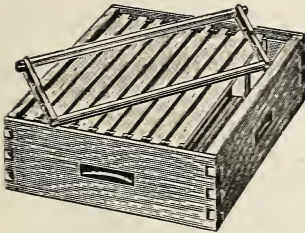
With Metal Roof Cover

1 Hive K. D. Wt. 32 lbs. \$ 3.55
5 Hives K. D. Wt. 151 lbs. 16.10

With Wood Cover

1 Hive K. D. Wt. 26 lbs. \$ 2.95
5 Hives K. D. Wt. 133 lbs. 13.45

8-Frame Sizes Also Furnished



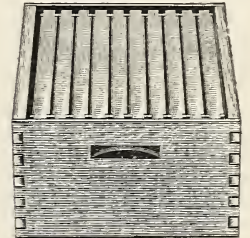
10-Frame 5 3/8-inch Extracting Super.

1 Super with frames K. D. Wt. 10 lbs. \$ 1.25
5 Supers with frames K. D. Wt. 40 lbs. 4.90



Bee Smoker

Doctor 3 1/2 x 7. Wt. 2 lbs. \$1.00
Smoke Engine 4 x 7. Wt. 2 lbs. 1.25



10-Frame Hive Body.

1 Hive Body with Frames K. D. Wt. 16 lbs. \$1.75
5 Hives Bodies with Frames K. D. Wt. 68 lb. 7.05

SELF-SPACING HOFFMAN FRAME



	In knockdown, including nails	
	10	100
L31. Hoffman, reg. depth.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
L38. Shallow extracting, 5 3/8.....	.60	4.30

RENOWN BRAND SECTIONS—Standard Styles

Quantity	Cat. No.	Size	Style	Price	Weight
100	L3181	4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2	Beeway.....	\$ 1.35	6 lbs.
500	L6182	4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2	Beeway.....	6.55	37 1/2 lbs.
2000	L3184	4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2	Beeway.....	25.70	126 lbs.
100	L3185	4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2	No Beeway.....	1.20	5 1/2 lbs.
500	L3186	4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2	No Beeway.....	5.65	32 lbs.
100	L3189	4 x 5 x 1 3/8	No Beeway.....	1.20	5 lbs.
500	L3190	4 x 5 x 1 3/8	No Beeway.....	5.65	31 lbs.



Can supply Favorite Brand Sections for less money

	FOUNDATION PRICES		
	8 Sheets	10 Sheets	50 Sheets
L350. Med. Brood Wired. Size 8 9-16x16 3/4.....	\$1.00	\$1.24	\$5.95
L380. Med. Brood Unwired. Size 7 7/8x16 3/4.....	.86	1.06	5.05
L3100. Thin Surplus. Size 3 7/8x16 1/2.....	1 lb., 94c.; 5 lbs., \$4.45		

Refer to Inside Front Cover for Postage Rates

Insecticides and Fungicides

ARSENATE OF LEAD—For Leaf-eating Insects.

Sticks to the leaf better than paris green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to paris green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water (one level tablespoonful to a gallon) for general spraying. We handle only the dry powdered arsenate of lead, which has proved in every way superior and more economical than the paste. Lb. 20c; 4-lb. pkg. 65c; case (12 4-lb. pkgs.) \$7.20. Cannot be mailed.

CALCIUM ARSENATE (Arsenate of Lime)—For

Mexican bean beetle, boll weevil and other leaf-eating insects. May be applied dry, mixing 1 part calcium arsenate to 7 parts hydrated (airslaked) lime or land plaster; or in water 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. Lb. 12c; 4-lb. pkg. 45c. Cannot be mailed.

PARIS GREEN—For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a

strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of paris green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 15c.; 1 lb. 50c. Cannot be mailed.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—For blights, scab, mildew,

etc. This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. Eight lbs. to 50 gals. water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). 1 lb. 20c; 4-lb. pkg. 65c. Cannot be mailed.

RED ARROW SPRAY—For Chewing and Sucking

Insects. A non-poisonous pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing practically all insects on vegetable and flower plants and fruit trees. Especially effective against Mexican bean beetle, Japanese beetle, striped cucumber beetle, cabbage and tomato worms, squash and potato bugs and aster and dahlia beetles. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); ½ pint makes 50 gallons. By mail postpaid, oz. bottle, 35c; ½ pint \$1.85. Not prepaid, ounce bottle 30c; ½ pint \$1.75.

EVERGREEN—For Chewing and Sucking Insects.

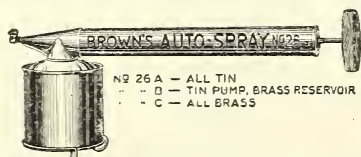
For bean beetle, cabbage worms, cucumber and squash beetles, potato bug, cut worms, green fly, white fly, red spider, mealy bug, mites, plant lice, leaf hopper, rose bugs and chafers, aster beetle and currant worm. By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 40c; 6-oz. bottle \$1.10; 16-oz. bottle (pint) \$2.15; 32-oz. bottle (qt.) \$3.65. Not prepaid, oz. bottle 35c; 6-oz. bottle \$1.00; 16-oz. bottle \$2.00; 32-oz. bottle \$3.50; gallon \$13.00.

SUNOCO OIL (For San Jose Scale)—A high grade

miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees in the dormant state. For San Jose scale it is even more effective and spreads better than lime sulphur, and will control some scale insects, such as terrapin scale, oyster shell scale and lecanium scale, that are not readily controlled by lime sulphur. Its oily nature allows it to spread freely, adapting it better than lime sulphur for spraying old rough trees. For the dormant spray use one part scale oil to 16 parts of water; for evergreens, before the spring growth starts, use one part scale oil to 25 parts water. Not prepaid, qt. 35c; 2 qts. 60c; gallon \$1.00; 5 gallons \$4.50. Cannot be mailed.

MAGNESIUM ARSENATE — Recommended for

spraying bean beetles. 2 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$25.00. Cannot be mailed.



No. 26-A—ALL Tin Continuous Sprayer.
85c, Postpaid 95c.

D-20 DUST—This is the dust we have been recommending for Mexican bean beetle. D-20 is a fungicide as well as an insecticide and can be used on all vegetables. We especially recommend it for potatoes. 1 lb. 15c; 100 lbs. \$12.00. Cannot be mailed.

BORDEAUX—ARSENATE OF LEAD — Insecticide

and Fungicide—2 in 1 Spray. A combination of bordeaux mixture and arsenate of lead in the proper proportions to make a combined fungicide to prevent plant diseases and insecticide to kill leaf-eating insects. Mix 6 lbs. to 50 gals. water (2 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon). 1-lb. pkg. 20c; 5-lb. pkg. 90c. Cannot be mailed.

LIME-SULPHUR (For San Jose Scale). The most

generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale.

DRY LIME-SULPHUR—Exactly like lime-sulphur

solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. To the summer spray add 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead or 1 lb. paris green to make a combined insecticide and fungicide. By mail postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.40. Not prepaid, lb. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$12.00.

PYROX—The well-known fungicide and insecticide.

A general spray for all eating insects and fungus troubles. 1 lb. makes 5 gallons of spray material. 1 lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.25; 25 lbs. \$6.50. Cannot be mailed.

P. T. B. (Para Dichlorabenzine)—A successful

remedy for peach tree borers. Directions with each package. Per lb. 30c; 10-lb. can \$2.80. Cannot be mailed.

Pomo-Green

BLACK-SPOT and MILDEW of ROSES

Are Easily Controlled with
NIAGARA

Pomo-Green

This new, green fungicide, which harmonizes with the color of the foliage, may also be used to control snapdragon rust, sweet pea mildew, phlox mildew, carnation rust and many other fungus diseases of flowering plants and ornamentals.

Growers have long wished for a dust that would readily control Black-Spot and Mildew and also that would harmonize with the color of the foliage. We offer you this in Niagara Pomo-Green. Niagara Pomo-Green also contains Arsenate of Lead to control chewing insects.

Price: 1-lb. can 50c; 5-lb. can \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$13.00.



No. 9-B—Sprayer. 4-Gal. Price \$8.50. Postpaid \$8.75.

Stock Up Your Conkey Shelf Be Ready For Emergencies

Don't Wait Until Trouble Starts



All poultrymen know the old reliable Conkey line of Poultry Remedies, on the market for 30 years and backed by the Conkey money-back guarantee. Send your orders to us as we are headquarters in this territory:

CONKEY'S OLD RELIABLE POWDER (Formerly Conkey's Roup Remedy)—Known all over the world as the poultryman's first aid. Millions of dollars of loss could be saved each year if owners would put Conkey's Old Reliable Powder in the drinking water occasionally during fall and winter as a preventive. Look out for the first symptoms of sneezing, wheezing, etc., which mark this dread disease. Use Conkey's Old Reliable Powder quick. Roup is very contagious. One neglected case will endanger your whole flock. Prices: Pkgs. 25c, 50c, \$1.00; 1½-lb. can \$2.35, all postpaid; 5-lb. can \$5.50, \$5.75 postpaid.

CONKEY'S DIATEX (Formerly Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy)—In tablet form. Prevent heavy loss of baby chicks by using this wonderful remedy in drinking water the first few weeks. The risk of losing baby chicks is so great that it is inexcusable to attempt to hatch chicks without having this on hand. Prices: Pkgs. 25c, 50c, \$1.00, all postpaid; breeder size (950 tablets) \$3.75, \$3.85 postpaid.

CONKEY'S Y-O (Contains Cod Liver Oil)—This yeast and cod liver oil preparation insures vitamins A, B and D for your poultry. More eggs, stronger shells, more uniformity. Prices: 1 lb. pkg. 55c; 2-lb. pkg. \$1.00, 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00; 25-lb. drum \$7.50; 50-lb. drum \$14.00; 100-lb. drum \$22.50.

CONKEY'S BALMO (Formerly Conkey's Canker Special)—For canker and bronchitis. Relief instantly. Prices: Pg. 50c; pt. \$1.20; qt. \$2.00; gal. \$7.00.

CONKEY'S SALVO (Formerly called Sorehead Remedy)—Prices: Pkgs. 25c, 50c, or 30c, 55c postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY WORM REMEDY—Prices: Pkgs. 25c, 50c, or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.) \$2.75; or \$2.85 postpaid.

CONKEY'S LICE POWDER (Contains Sodium Fluoride)—For dusting birds and in nests. Prices: Pkg. 35c, 75c; pails 12 lbs. \$2.60; 25 lbs. \$5.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT—Prices: Pkgs. 10c, 25c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE—Best all around spray and disinfectant. Powerful yet safe. Prices: Cans, pt. 50c; qt. 80c; 2 qts. \$1.30; 1 gal. \$2.00; 5 gals. \$9.25; 10 gals. \$17.75. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—A regulator and conditioner. Helps fowls do their best. Prices: Pkgs. 1½ lb. 25c; 3¼ lb. 50c; 7 lbs. \$1.00; 12-lb. pail \$1.60; 25-lb. pail \$3.00; 50-lb. bag \$5.00; 100-lb. bag \$9.50. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.



State and Government Officials Recommend

Thorough Cleaning and Disinfecting

of Incubators, Brooder Houses, Feed Troughs, Poultry Houses and Runs.

Use



For Effective and Thorough Disinfecting and for Purifying Drinking Water Clean, safe and economical to use—complete directions with every package.

Send for free B-K Bulletin, "Poultry Health and Poultry Profits."

1 qt. \$1.25; gallon \$3.00; 5 gals. \$12.50.

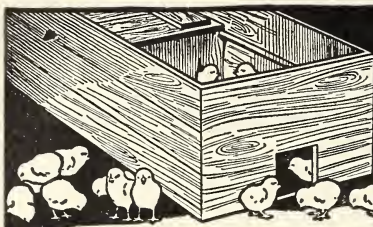
General Laboratories, Inc., Madison, Wisconsin

Putnam

Brooder

Heater

\$4.75



MAKE YOUR OWN BROODER


This is a Putnam Brooder. You can make one in an hour. It burns ten days without attention. It is the best in the world. Ask us for plans. They are FREE.

Burns

10 days

Without

Attention



Walko
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

TABLETS
PRICE \$1.00

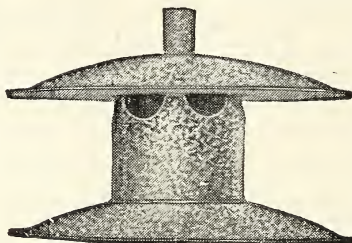
Be sure the tablets are thoroughly dissolved Always dissolve in pure water and use only Walker Remedy Co. Waterloo Iowa

For the Drinking Water
For Baby Chicks, Turkeys, Ducks,
or Geese
Also For Older Fowls
Distributed by
Walker Remedy Co.
Waterloo, Iowa

Poultry Raisers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby Chicks must have a generous supply of pure water.

Don't Wait Until You Lose Your Chicks. Take the "Stitch in time that saves nine."

THE PUTNAM BROODER



The Putnam Brooder is becoming more popular each year.

We sold quite a few to turkey raisers last year. We could give dozens of names of prominent poultrymen throughout the country who are loud in their praise of this simple inexpensive Brooder.

Price, \$4.75, postpaid.

Give WALKO Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before.

Our stock of **WALKO Tablets** is always sufficient to meet your requirements.

50c and \$1.00 boxes.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Postpaid Prices: 52c and \$1.04.

Chic-Tone

FOR POULTRY

The Preventive Way
When Used Every Day



**A Powerful Nerve-Stimulant and General Tonic
Action of Chic-Tone—**

Chic-Tone increases functional activity, improves the general circulation of the blood, promotes the elimination of poisons and increases resistance against disease—all of which enables the birds to get the full value of the feed.

**For Prevention and Treatment of Colds, Catarrh,
Roup and Bronchial-Pneumonia.**

Chic-Tone Inhalant is an Antiseptic and Deodorant Formalin-Gas easily used by spraying a mist or cloud in the poultry house, bringing quick results to affected birds and helping to eliminate further sickness in the flock.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Demand the Original Bearing the Signature of
B. W. GANOUNG, M. D.

F. O. B. Harrisonburg, Va.

Qts. \$1.00

Gals. \$3.50

Kegs \$13.75

Write for free booklet.

Manufactured by
THE CHIC-TONE CO., Inc., Angola, Indiana.

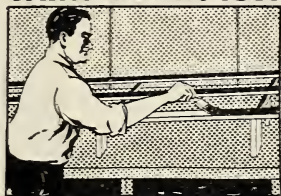
"PAINT" THE ROOSTS!

An Easy, Inexpensive Poultry Lice Control with "BLACK LEAF 40"

This method will revolutionize poultry lice control. Just "paint" "Black Leaf 40" on top of roosts shortly before the birds perch and kill body-lice on your entire flock. Think of the time saved by not handling each bird.

Backed by the World's Largest Manufacturers of Nicotine Insecticides.

"PAINT" THE ROOSTS

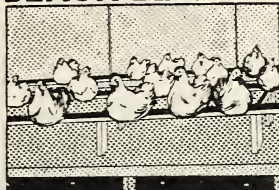


WITH "BLACK LEAF 40"

Just "Paint" the Roosts

Kill lice on your entire flock whether 50 birds or 5,000. Use a small paint brush; or squirt a thin line of "Black Leaf 40" on the top of the roosts with a small oil can.

"BLACK LEAF 40"



WORKS WHILE THEY ROOST

Works While They Roost

So easy and effective that lice control is no longer a disagreeable, unwelcome task.

Packing and Prices

10-lb. tin	\$11.85
Covers 1,900 to 2,400 running feet of roost.	
2-lb. tin	\$3.25
Covers 385 to 480 running feet of roost.	
1/2-lb. bottle	\$1.25
Covers 90 to 120 running feet of roost.	
1-oz. bottle.....	\$0.35
Covers 12 to 15 running feet of roost.	

ASK YOUR EXPERIMENT STATION

"Black Leaf 40"
Kills Poultry Lice



Note.—Due to Postal Regulations, "Black Leaf 40" cannot be mailed. Order by express.



GERMACO HOTKAPS

A money-maker—matures crops earlier; shields plants from frost, wind and rain; protects them from insects; miniature "hot-houses." An amazing invention—crop INSURANCE. A revolutionary device that saves farmers much in time, labor and money. One roll of a thousand, \$11.50. Steel Setter, \$2.50; 250 Hotkaps with Papier Mache Setter, \$4.00. Postage or express extra. Write for quantity prices and pamphlet.

CYANOGAS

Calcium Cyanide
CYANOGAS—A DUST

For the certain extermination of moles, groundhogs, rats, mice, ants, fleas, wasps and various other pests. 1/2 lb. tins, 45c; 1 lb. tins, 75c; 5 lb. tins, \$3.00. Not mailable.

CYCLONE SEEDER

An excellent crank operated seeder at an attractive price for all. \$2.00; \$2.20 postpaid.

HORN SEEDER

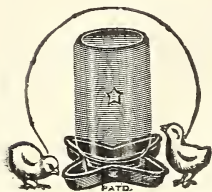
Makes even broadcasting a sure process in the hands of all users. 90c. \$1.00 postpaid.



For Chicks and Growing Stock

We Pay Transportation on Orders Amounting to \$5.00.

Moe's Star Fountain



Made of a single piece of heavy metal. No solder, no seams, no loose parts. Suitable for feed as well as water. Little chicks cannot drown. Fits any Mason jar in 1 Pint, 1 Quart, and 2 Quart sizes.

No. 32—(Glass jar not included). Each \$.10
Dozen 1.10

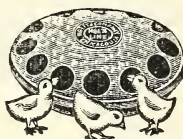
By parcel post, add 10c for 6 and 15c for 12.

Round Chick Feeders

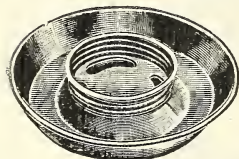
A great feed saver, and can also be used for water or milk. Accurately stamped with dies. Top fits snugly, yet is easily taken off for filling and cleaning.

No.	Diam.	Each.
11	6 in. With 8 holes	10c
12	8 in. With 12 holes	20c

By parcel post, add 10c for 6, and 15c for 12.



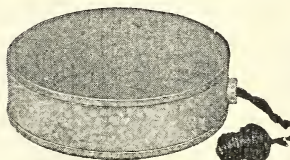
Moe's Jar Fountain



Made of heavy rust-resisting metal and is screwed in an ordinary Mason jar. Diameter, 6 inches. A popular fountain.
No. 142 — (Glass jar not included). Each. \$.10
By parcel post, add 10c for 6, and 15c for 12.

Oakes Electric Fountain Heater

Where electric current is available this heater is ideal for preventing fountains from freezing. Eliminates danger of fire—and care of lamps. Galvanized iron throughout. Special heater coil and 8-foot drop cord. Eight inches in diameter. Height, two inches.



G-50

Specify voltage.	Weight.	Each.	Dozen.
No. G-50	5 lbs.	\$1.75	\$21.00
No. G-50A—(10-inch heater with 3-way switch)		3.00	36.00

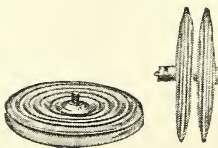
Add 10c for postage.

Brass Wafer Thermostats For Brooders

They are intended for coal-burning, oil brooders, incubators or most any place where a Wafer Thermostat is required. (Postpaid.)

No. 297—3 inches	..... \$ .40
No. 298—4 inches	..... .90
No. 299—5 inches	..... 1.50

Note.—When ordering state whether for Brooder or Incubator.



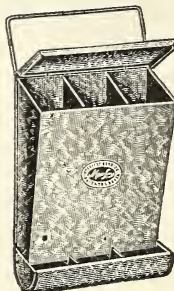
Moe's Grit and Shell Boxes

A special feed hopper and grit box for baby chicks. Thoroughly well made, no solder in its construction.

Economical and practical for feeding grit, shells, etc.

Each.

No. 45—2 Compartment	..... \$ .40
No. 9—3 Compartment	..... .75
No. 90—4 Compartment	..... 1.00

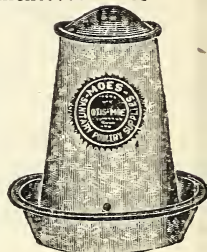


Moe's Bottom Fill Fountains

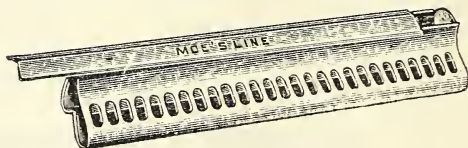
The round taper shape prevents damage from freezing. Made in two pieces accurately formed. Easily filled and cleaned.

No. 19—Capacity, 1 qt.	..... \$ .25
No. 20—Capacity, 2 qts.	..... .30
No. 24—Capacity, 1 gal.	..... .45

By parcel post, add 20c for 6.



Moe's Large Capacity Feeder



No. 141

A fine feeder for young and growing stock, and a great time and feed saver. Made of galvanized iron in two sizes.

Sliding top cover, easy to fill and clean, and the birds cannot roost on the top or foul the feed.
No. 140—Length 21 inches. Capacity 10 quarts, with 32 feeder openings. Each. \$1.00
No. 141—Length 35 inches. Capacity 17 quarts, with 54 feeder openings. Each. 1.60
By mail, postpaid, add 15c for each size.

Galvanized Feeding Troughs

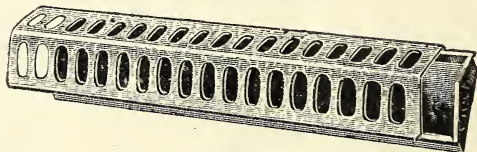


For chicks and growing stock. Accurate stampings. No seams, rivets or solder. Sliding top easy to fill and keep clean.

No. 27—Length, 10 inches.	Each. \$.20
No. 28—Length, 20 inches.	Each. .... .30

By parcel post, add 16c for 6; 25c for 12.

Chick Feeders

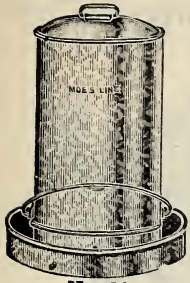


No. 60

Chick feeder, with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

No. 58—Length, 12 inches.	Each. \$.30
No. 59—Length, 18 inches.	Each. .... .40
No. 60—Length, 24 inches.	Each. .... .50
No. 76—Length, 36 inches.	Each. .... .65

Postage same as Nos. 27 and 28.



No. 34

Have round drinking pans which are preferred by many, and the outside cover has a heavy wire handle, so it can be used to carry water when filling the inside tank. Diameter of pans, 13 inches. Made in two sizes. Packed one in a box.

Each. Doz.

No. 33—Cap. 2 gals. Shipping wt. 7 lbs. \$2.15 \$25.80
No. 34—Cap. 4 gals. Shipping wt. 9 lbs. 2.65 31.80

Colored Celluloid Bands

Best quality. Made of celluloid in six sizes and ten colors—White, Black, Dark Blue, Light Blue, Red, Pink, Garnet, Green, Yellow, Purple.



50 Bands 100 Bands

No. 9—Mediterranean size (Leg.)...\$.20 \$.35
No. 11—American size (Rock & Reds) .25 .45
No. 12—Asiatic size..... .30 .55
By mail, add 5c for 100 bands and less.

Aluminum Leg Bands

By mail, postpaid, 25 for 15c; 50 for 25c; 100 for 45c.
Sizes—Asiatic, American, Mediterranean.



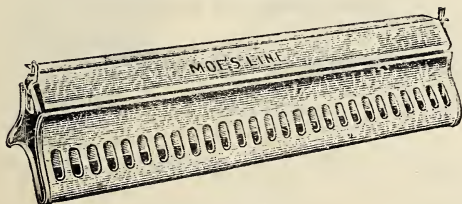
Moe's Poultry Punches

No. 38—A popular and practical Punch. Makes a clean perforation; does not bruise the foot.
Each\$.15

No. 39—Moe's punch, scissors type. Cuts clean and does not pinch the foot. Length, 3 1/4 inches. Nickel plated finish. Each.....\$.35



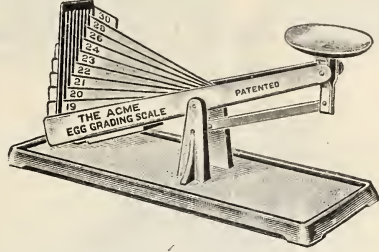
Moe's Tilting Top



No. 141T

Length 35 inches. Have 27 feeder openings on each side. Each.....\$1.75

Acme Egg Scales



Acme Egg-Grading Scales will accurately grade all eggs ranging from 16 ounces per dozen to 32 ounces per dozen.

Price\$3.00

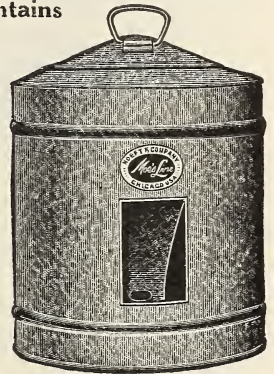
Add 8c for postage.

Moe's Insulated Fountains

Thick double walls packed with an efficient insulating material, which keeps the water at an even temperature in winter or summer.

Feeds the water automatically, no valves or springs. Made of heavy galvanized iron with strong carrying handle.

No. Each.
5—Capacity, 2 gals. \$2.40
6—Capacity, 3 gals. 2.80
7—Capacity, 5 gals. 3.60



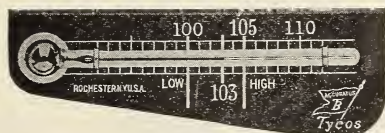
Brooder Thermometers

5794—This four and one-half inch black face, white scale, and red mercury, with a plain glass tube, is the most popular style Brooder Thermometers in use. Is intended to be hung under the canopy in plain view, this being one of the most important things connected with keeping little chicks comfortable. This style thermometer is strong, durable and accurate, being manufactured by one of the most reliable and efficient firms in the country. Very few of these thermometers ever fail to give entire satisfaction. The success of raising chicks depends a great deal on an even and regular temperature, and to obtain this you must have a dependable thermometer. Price, 55c. Postage 8c extra.



Brooder 5794

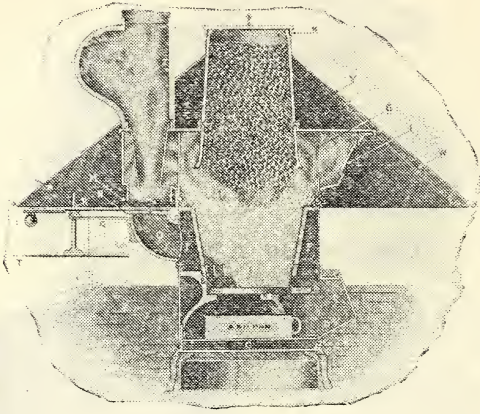
5774—Many poultrymen prefer this style Incubator Thermometer. It can be hung on the edge of the trays, being plainly visible through the glass door, making it an easy matter to ascertain the temperature, without opening the door. Most of the mammoth incubators, especially the New-town Giant, uses this style exclusively. Price, 80c. Postage, 8c extra.



Incubator No. 5774

We Can Supply Other Large Feeders.
Write for Literature.

The World Famous Newtown Brooders Save Chicks Where Others Fail



That's the reason so many poultry raisers say that mortality would be decreased over 50 per cent if every poultry raiser would use Newtowns. It's the reason for the remarkable sale of Newtown brooders throughout the country and why thousands of poultry raisers have thrown out their "cheap" inferior brooders and have installed Newtowns.

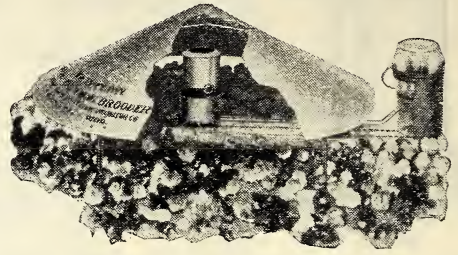
Limited space will permit us to give you only a few outstanding exclusive features to be found only on Newtown Brooders. We give you a cross-section view of the stove which is the heart of any brooder. No other brooder can give you all these advantages—ITS SPECIALLY VENTILATED FIRE BOWL; ITS BIG SELF-FEEDING MAGAZINE; BIG HEAVY REVOLVING GRATE; ITS BIG RADIATOR BOWL; THE SOOT TRAP WITH CLEAN-OUT DOOR; THE METAL BAR-TYPE THERMOSTAT MAKING THE TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED AUTOMATICALLY; PROPERLY DESIGNED CANOPY; EXTRA LARGE OPENING IN TOP FOR FUEL, etc. These are but a few reasons why you can depend upon Newtown to produce just the proper amount of heat and ventilation. Why they will save every savable chick; why they will produce more heat on less fuel than others. They're Quality Brooders built for one purpose—to save chicks—to make more profit and not built to meet cheap brooder competition. No need to get up at night to see if your chicks are alive when you have a Newtown Brooder. If you could only realize the difference between Newtown and other so-called brooders, you will not go through another season without one. Whether you use one or a dozen, you'll find a vast difference in the number of extra chicks you raise and the extra profits you'll make.

NEWTOWN COAL BROODERS are made in two sizes—correctly rated. Note the weight and coal capacity of the No. 11 and No. 12.

Size No. 11—Dia. of Canopy, 50 in.; wt. 222 lbs.
Dia. of Grate, 11 in. Coal capacity, 48 lbs.
Size smoke pipe, 4 in. Price.....\$32.50

Size No. 12—Dia. of Canopy, 56 in.; wt. 303 lbs.
Dia. of Grate, 15 in. Coal capacity, 65 lbs.
Size smoke pipe, 5 in. Price..... 40.00

Newtown Oil Brooders



If you brood chicks in late spring or early summer, then the Blue Flame Brooder is the one you will want. It has a most efficient burner providing plenty of heat with a low consumption of oil. It has a ventilated base which supplies the burner with cool fresh air from outside the canopy. A full supply of oxygen in the burner means better combustion—a better supply of heat at all times.

In the canopy is the heat conveyor—one of the greatest improvements ever made to assure radiation of the heat to the very outside of the brooding area. Fresh air, sufficient heat and exercise are necessary for chicks to grow and thrive. They are assured all three with Newtown. NEWTOWN is Simple, Easy and Economical to operate—It could not be made more convenient—Nothing to get out of order—No levelling to do—The oil reservoir is of the fountain type assuring a steady flow of oil to the burner as long as there is a drop in the reservoir—**BE SURE THE BROODER YOU BUY IS A NEWTOWN.**

	No. 500	No. 501	No. 502
Chick Capacity	200	350	500
Diameter of Canopy....	34 in.	42 in.	52 in.
Weight	40 lbs.	50 lbs.	60 lbs.
Price delivered in			
Virginia by freight..	\$16.75	\$17.50	\$18.50

We are furnishing Newtown Brooders this year to our customers for one reason only—It's the outstanding brooder and one which we know will give you best results. Experience has proven it.

Buy seed that you can
plant and be assured of a
good crop. Cheap Seed
is dear at any price.

"O. K." Sanitary Poultry Litter

Properly Prepared Peat Moss — Insist on "O. K." Litter



For the Scratch it should never be started less than three inches. For Baby Chicks—Half inch to two inches. Write for Bulletin.

O. K. Bales Weigh About 160 lbs. \$3.00 per bale.

Progressive poultrymen who have tried OK Poultry Litter have been quick to adopt it. They have found it superior not only to other litter materials, but to other grades of peat as well. Here are some of the reasons they give for using OK Poultry Litter:

It is a labor saver. It does not need to be changed often.

It prevents dampness, because of its great absorbing power.

It is sanitary. It appears to have certain germicidal properties. Laboratory tests have shown



As a propagating medium, both for starting seeds and rooting cutting, GPM Peat Moss is unquestionably without an equal. It supplies to perfection the requisite mechanical conditions—moisture holding capacity, drainage and aeration. But more than this, it has special root growth promoting substances.

GPM Bales Weigh about 160 lbs. \$3.50 per bale.

it to be remarkably free from bacterial and parasitic life.

It prevents the spread of disease by keeping the house dry and clean.

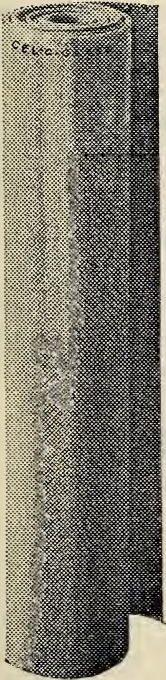
It absorbs offensive odors, keeping the atmosphere of the house clean and pleasant.

It keeps the house warm in winter, by acting as an insulator. It keeps the birds off the cold, damp floor.

It is economical. Though the original cost may be slightly higher, it outlasts other litter two or three times and saves the labor of handling.

CELO-GLASS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
U.S. PATENT 1,580,297



For
Poultry Houses
Cold Frames
Hot Beds
Dairy Barns
Hog Houses

Brings ultra-violet rays indoors . . .

Keeps poultry healthy . . .
helps raise healthy chicks.
. . . prevents leg weakness . . .

On cold frames and hot-beds prevents bad weather losses . . . is lighter and easier to handle . . . keeps warmer temperatures . . . produces earlier, sturdier plants.

Get only Genuine
CELO-O-GLASS.

The name is on the selvage.
Accept no imitations.

Prices: 13c per sq. ft.; full roll of 300 sq. ft. \$39.00, less 5 per cent discount.

By mail, add 5c per yard.

Carbola (the Disinfecting White Paint)

A white paint and powerful disinfectant in powder form. Quickly mixed with water—no waiting or straining. Applied with brush or sprayer to all surfaces.

Does not flake or peel off. One pound covers 100

square feet. Agricultural colleges and experiment stations highly recommend it for cleanliness and prevention of disease in—

Poultry Houses: To paint and disinfect side walls, ceilings, roosts and brooders. Helps keep the birds free from lice and mites and the buildings clean, light and sanitary. The dry powder is an excellent louse powder.

Barns and Stables: To paint and disinfect side walls, ceilings, stalls, etc., as an aid to cleanliness and prevention of tuberculosis, foot and mouth disease and other contagious diseases.

House and Garden: Carbola applied to walls and ceilings of cellars will kill bad odors, mustiness, prevent cobwebs, disease germs, drive out spiders, ants and other insects. Dust Carbola on rose bushes, peas, cabbage, tomato plants, etc., to help rid of insects and worms. Spray it on trees and tree trunks. Satisfaction or money back. 5 lb. pkg. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 200 lbs. \$18.00.

Avenarius Carbolineum (Reg.)

KILLS MITES OR
TICKS IN HEN
HOUSES

Applied Once a
Year—Guaranteed
To Do the Work.

Avenarius Carbolineum will not only kill mites and fowl ticks by direct contact, but if sprayed or brushed, it will penetrate all cracks and crevices and effectually stop their propagation. 1 gal. \$1.65, 5 gals. \$7.00.



FERTILIZERS

Fertilizer Prices F. O. B. Harrisonburg, and subject to change.

VIGORO

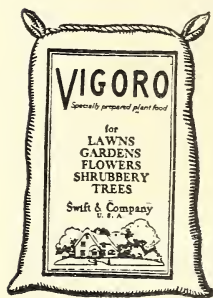
Specially prepared plant food

Enjoy Better Lawns, Flowers and Gardens
by Using VIGORO

There is no secret in having a velvety lawn, colorful flowers, crisp, succulent vegetables, luxuriant shrubbery, and stately trees.

You can enjoy these beauties of nature if you use good seed, plants, bulbs, and the right plant food. The right plant food is important because plants must be fed the same as human beings.

VIGORO provides an economical, practical, and effective way to secure finest results. Economical because the cost is only 10c to 20c for every 100 square feet. Practical because it is clean, odorless, easy to apply—can be sown by hand like grass seed or applied with an ordinary kitchen colander. Effective because it contains all of the elements of plant food required to produce early, vigorous growth, and bring fruit, flowers, and foliage to full development.



Complete directions for applying **VIGORO** for all plants are contained in every bag. **VIGORO** should be used at the rate of four pounds per 100 square feet (10 ft. x 10 ft.) in the spring and fall. Use one-half this amount for summer feeding.

Prices

5-lb. pkg.	\$0.50
25-lb. bag	1.75
50-lb. bag	3.00
100-lb. bag	5.00

NITRATE OF SODA

Valuable for the nitrogen it contains. Is an excellent stimulant, and is used in addition to other fertilizers. Is quick in action, hastening crops to maturity. 5 lbs. 25c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.00; 2,000 lbs. \$65.00.

BONE MEAL (Extra Fine)

This fertilizer we recommend for lawns, rose bushes, grape vines, etc., especially where a moderately slow fertilizer is needed, for the deep-rooted shrubbery and where a perfectly safe fertilizer is wanted. 5c per lb.; 10 lbs and over, 4c per lb.; 100-lb. bag. \$3.25; 200-lb. bag \$6.00; ton \$55.00.

4-8-7 FERTILIZER FOR POTATOES

100-lb. bag \$2.25; 500-lb. bag \$2.00; ton \$38.00.

2-8-5 FERTILIZER FOR GENERAL CROPS

100-lb. \$1.75; 500-lb. \$1.60 per 100; ton \$29.00.

WIZARD
TRADE BRAND MARK
PULVERIZED

Sheep Manure



FOR LAWNS—It promotes strong healthy growth and a bright green velvety turf. Ten pounds for each 100 square feet should be worked into the soil before seeding, or scatter broadcast over old lawn, and wet down. No weeds—no litter—quick and pleasing results are certain.

FOR FLOWERS, SHRUBS, VINES, TREES, ETC. Nothing else will produce foliage and force blooming like **Wizard** Sheep Manure. It's just what nature needs to make things grow. One pound for each 10 square feet of surface well mixed into the soil before planting, and one to ten pounds dug in around vines, shrubs, trees, etc., is sufficient. Vary quantity, depending on size and root development.

Wizard is better than chemical stimulants for house plants and window gardens. Mix one pound with each cubic foot of soil for potting or a pound to 5 gallons of water and set over night for watering once a week. Remarkable results quickly secured.

PRICES—NOT POSTPAID

2 lbs. 15c; 5 lbs. 30c; 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. 90c; 100 lbs. \$2.75; 500 lbs. at \$2.50; Ton, \$45.00.

If ordered by Parcel Post add 10c for first two lbs. and 1c for each additional lb.

Prices on carload lots quoted on request.

LIME (HYDRATED AGRICULTURAL)—Used to correct acid soils, also to hold sandy soil together, thus making it retain more moisture. Lime also breaks up clay soils, making them easy to till. Use 1,200 lbs. to 1 ton to the acre. 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.10.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA—A valuable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired; will stimulate growth almost immediately. Also used for top dressing lawns, producing a thick velvet growth and discouraging the weeds. Analysis equal to 25 per cent of ammonia. Apply 2 pounds per 500 square feet. 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$5.00; 200 lbs. \$9.00.

Loma

beautifies lawns and gardens

To build up a lawn you can be proud of, use **LOMA**—the scientific plant food. **LOMA** is rich in potash, phosphate and nitrates—just the food elements your lawn or garden needs. **LOMA** promotes deep root-growth—makes the grass so sturdy it won't burn out quickly in the summer sun, so thick that it actually crowds out the weeds. **LOMA** is odorless, clean—many times more powerful than barnyard manures. Just sow it over the lawn like grass seed. Then wet it down. A 5-pound package fertilizes a 10 ft. by 10 ft. plot.

5-lb. pkg.	\$.60
10-lb. pkg.	1.00
25-lb. pkg.	2.00
50-lb. pkg.	3.50
100-lb. pkg.	6.00

Wetzel Seed Co.

INCORPORATED

HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

THE WONDER CLOVER

For Prices and Other Information See Catalog Page 24

Korean Lespedeza resembles Japan Clover, except it grows larger and coarser, has large leaves and matures much earlier—from two to four weeks before frost. It grows to perfection in practically all of the middle Southern States and produces an excellent pasture all summer and fall. Seeding is usually done in February or March and no extra preparation of soil is necessary, nor is it necessary to lime the soil. While fertilizing is not necessary, Korean will respond profitably to application of any good phosphate fertilizer to the extent of three hundred to four hundred pounds per acre.

The hay from Korean is excellent and frequently makes as much as four thousand pounds of air dried hay per acre.

As Korean matures earlier than Japan, the grazing season is shortened equally. All kinds of live stock are fond of Korean.

It is claimed that each acre of Korean turned under equals one ton of high grade cotton seed meal.

Korean re-seeds itself, even if pastured most of the summer.

The analysis of Korean compared with Alfalfa or White Sweet Clover shows that it contains about as much Nitrogen and Phosphates and this accounts for its excellent fertilizing properties.

The Agriculture Stations of most of the Southern States are enthusiastic over the wonderful value of Korean, and the Agricultural Department at Washington also highly recommends its use.

Korean is sold by the pound and not bushel basis. Where a full crop is desired the first year, fifteen to twenty pounds can be sown per acre, but where one is willing to wait until the second year, four pounds per acre will give a fair stand, which will re-seed itself sufficiently for a full crop the following year. For hay cut September 1st, cut for seed about October 10th.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH RE-CLEANED SEED

WETSEL SEED CO., Inc.

:-:

Harrisonburg, Virginia

Westgate Hotel

1990

KOREAN LESPEDEA

LAWN GRASS

Sow Wetsel's Green Island Lawn Grass



HOW TO SEED AND WHEN—Lawn Grass can be sown either spring or fall. Spring sowing should be done in March or April. Fall—September and October.

Don't forget when making a lawn that it is to last for years, and be an ornament to your home, so take plenty of care and time in preparation of soil **BEFORE THE SEED IS SOWN**. And don't stand on a little extra expense if it means the difference between good or bad preparation. Also beware of cheap seed.

Several weeks before sowing you should dig the soil deep, pulverize all lumps, and apply a good coat of Sheep Manure or Vigoro fertilizer. Then rake the top of the soil every five or six days in order to keep weeds down, also to make the surface as fine as possible. Sow half of seed, then the other half crosswise. This gives an even distribution. After seeding rake **LIGHTLY** so as not to cover seed too deep; an eighth of an inch is about right. Do not put stable manure on your lawn. It adds to the many weeds already in the soil, and if not broken up the lumps will smother small grass. We recommend rolling a new lawn once or twice a week until sod is well established.

RENEWING OLD LAWNS—Your lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if every now and then you stir the soil with a sharp rake and sow more seed. Do this just after cutting grass or during a rainy spell. Every spring and fall fresh seed should be sown to fill in bare spots and thicken growth.

(We can supply the Roller)

Wetsel's Green Island Lawn Seed

One pound will sow 400 square feet; 60 lbs. to acre. Green Island Lawn grass is a mixture of grasses, especially adapted to lawns and does not contain any of the coarse or clump grasses. No one grass would make a satisfactory lawn, so to get the best results a combination of grasses must be used which co-ordinate and produce growth at different times of the year. In addition to a proper mixture, our lawn seed is made from the purest of seeds, not inferior seeds that could not be sold separately. You will find our seed highly satisfactory. **Not postpaid.** 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$6.75. If ordered by Parcel Post add 8c for first lb. and 1c for each additional lb.

Shady Lawn Grass Seed

Shaded spots have been found difficult to keep in grass. After working on a mixture for several years, we have combined a mixture of expensive grasses that will produce a perfect sod in the most densely shaded places. If sour soil develops, apply air-slacked lime at the rate of 1 bushel to each 800 square feet. Price, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.00. If ordered by parcel post, add 8c for first lb. and 1c for each additional lb.

1911

Nineteen Years of Service

1930



Spencer Sweet Peas.
Packet 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c;
1 lb. \$2.00. Postpaid.